

BY J. L. BROWN.

COLMA, SAN MATEO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1910.

VOL. 2. NO. 32.

BRIEF NEWS NOTES OF HAPPENINGS IN NORTHEND TOWNS

What Your Neighbors Have Been Doing During the Past Week.

Interesting Events in This Part of San Mateo County Reviewed in Terse Paragraphs.

Mrs. M. Rumpy of San Francisco called on Mrs. Jess Redding Wednesday.

For Sale.—Nice lot in Colma. Enquire of A. J. Spring, Holy Cross Cemetery.

Rev. D. Ralston will preach at the Vista Grande M. E. Church Sunday evening.

Mrs. H. Strum of Vista Grande returned Sunday from a month's visit in New York.

The infant daughter of Mrs. J. Dink of Hillcrest Drive is very sick with pneumonia.

Billy Raven made a clean hit Tuesday night in giving the election returns at his place.

Mrs. Mabel Gardner and Mrs. Clara Green of San Francisco visited in Vista Grande Sunday.

John Biechle of the Colma Hotel sprained his ankle quite badly one evening last week, but is better.

Miss Florence E. Dunn and brother Arthur of San Francisco visited in Hillcrest and Vista Grande Sunday.

The Protestant Sunday School of Colma meets every Sunday at 9:30. Mrs. H. W. Brown is superintendent.

Richard Harris has greatly improved the looks of his Santa Anna avenue residence by having it nicely painted.

Mrs. R. Crainer of Mission Tract, who has been ill for several weeks, was taken to Mt. Zion Hospital Tuesday.

The establishment of the Justice Court in Vista Grande will prove of incalculable advantage to the entire locality.

Miss Ella Parker, daughter of J. H. Parker of Vista Grande, was married Sunday to Mr. Craver North of San Francisco.

For Sale.—30-horsepower gasoline engine. Enquire of A. L. Stockton Lumber Co., 6130 Mission street, at county line.

The Civic Betterment League of San Mateo County meets every Tuesday evening at Hillcrest Drive and Mission Road, in Pappa's Hall.

Mrs. A. G. Ramacciotti of Colma had quite a painful experience with blood poisoning in her hand caused by the scratch of a pin, but is now better.

A few of the Record's friends are behind their subscription account. Please attend to this, as the amounts due will come in quite handy just at the present time.

Chas. P. Lambert, the monumental worker, is an expert at his profession and makes a specialty of letter-cutting on monuments in cemeteries—gilded if desired. Shop and residence near Mt. Olivet and the Italian cemeteries.

There is considerable complaint about the dangerous condition of the temporary bridge at College hill, where the new viaduct is being put in. Several wagons have been struck by cars and three men have been killed up to date.

Dr. W. G. Beattie, the old reliable physician and surgeon of Colma, has moved into the cottage next door north of Supervisor Casey's residence and will have office hours from 2 to 4 p. m. and from 6:30 to 7:30 p. m. Telephone Mission 1192.

Dr. Rowland is now comfortably settled in his most convenient new quarters, 15 Wellington avenue, Crocker Tract. His new arrangements afford him the convenience of a nurse. His hours are from 2 to 4 and 7 to 8 p. m. Phone, day or night, Mission 4978.

Ocean View Furniture Company, 2926 San Jose Avenue, Ocean View.—The Best Credit System on the Pacific Coast. Leave your patronage in your own town and trade where you are sure of honest treatment and a fair, square deal. Furniture of all kinds bought and sold. J. J. Payne, Manager. Phone Mission 7897.

The Crocker Tract Improvement Club is arranging a Grand Masquerade Ball to take place at Colma Hall Saturday evening, November 26. Tickets, 25 cents; children under 14, when accompanied by parents, free. An elegant supper will be served at midnight.

Fritz and Christina Eltin's new building, next to their Mission Road House, will be for rent at a reasonable price. There is a nice store room and three living rooms in the rear. All are convenient and desirable. Apply at Mission Road House for particulars.

The ball and banquet that is being arranged by the Crocker Tract Improvement Club for November 26 at Colma Hall, bids fair to be a grand success. The spacious banquet room in connection with that hall makes it the only suitable place for the affair such as the committee is arranging for. The price of admission will be 25 cents and an additional charge of 25 cents will be made for the supper.

Work began Sunday on the new club house of the Crocker Tract Improvement Club, and the beautiful new building will be completed as soon as possible. Much of the work will be done Sundays by club members. The plans indicate that the club house will be arranged in the most convenient manner for parties, banquets and lodges, and in the basement there will be a fine gymnasium. The exterior as well as the interior is a beautiful design, and will be made a very attractive building.

The establishment of a first-class plumbing department by A. Boni, Mission Road, opposite Bracken's Hall, Vista Grande, in connection with his hardware business, will be of great convenience to the people of the entire Colma District. Jim Kennedy has charge of the plumbing department, and his honesty and reputation for first-class workmanship at reasonable prices, are matters of importance to be considered. Don't fail to call on Boni if you desire perfect satisfaction in every particular.

Boni's Plumbing.—A. Boni, the enterprising Vista Grande hardware man, has thoroughly equipped himself for doing every variety of plumbing, including heating plants for large hot houses with the finest circulating systems to be found in California. Jim Kennedy, who is so well known here as a perfect plumber and especially noted for his honest and complete workmanship, has charge of this department for Mr. Boni and there can be no doubt of getting perfect satisfaction in every particular. Remember the place, Mission Road, opposite Bracken's Hall, Vista Grande.

The Colma (Cal.) Record is now housed in its own building. J. L. Brown, the publisher, recently purchased a lot on Mission road and Theta avenue, and has erected thereon a two-story building for his exclusive use. Mr. Brown started the Record eighteen months ago, with but small capital and a meagre plant. During this time he has doubled the size of his plant, paid for it, purchased a good business lot, and practically paid for the new building. The postoffice address of the Record is Vista Grande, Cal., which is a community adjoining Colma. They are really one and the same town and a suburb of San Francisco.—American Bulletin.

Judge Johnson Honored.—Wednesday evening a large number of the friends of Ellis C. Johnson, including the Grandview band, had a general ratification parade in celebration of his election as Justice of the Peace. They first serenaded the Judge and then went to the top of the hill, where a glorious demonstration was made, after which they visited the Record office and honored us with several beautiful tunes, including "Dixie." After several pleasant little speeches urging a harmony of action, the serenading party visited Supervisor Casey at Colma, where they were of course heartily received and made to enjoy themselves. Such a demonstration is particularly pleasant and tends to create and solidify a feeling of harmony and good will in a way that most redound to the very best interest of this community. The Grandview band that enlivened this demonstration, is certainly deserving of great praise for their beautiful music and for such rapid improvement since their organization only a few months ago, and the Record will take pleasure in assisting them in every way possible.

The Oligious Friend.
The friend we love is the one who goes to that one place in the world it has been our own dream of years to visit—and sends us a picture postal.—Boston Globe.

ELECTION RESULT

Un-official Returns of the San Mateo County Vote--Full Returns In Our Next Issue.

Franklin Swart Elected District Attorney; J. H. Mansfield, Sheriff; Ellis C. Johnson, for Justice of the Peace.

The election Tuesday was undoubtedly one of the most interesting ever held in San Mateo county, and in importance it is hard to calculate the advantages that are surely gained by the selections made. Particularly is this the case in the election of Franklin Swart as District Attorney. He is in the first place, a man in every acceptance of the term: kind, true and faithful, self-made, ambitious and deserving; one whose good judgment will surely redound to the good of our county. The election of J. H. Mansfield for Sheriff over Chatham, the incumbent, came as a surprise to some. The clean record of Mr. Mansfield while sheriff before had most to do with his election at this time, but he was aided materially by Mr. Chatham himself, in his too much confidence, that caused him to overlook several important points in his canvass, including this locality. Another cause that injured his chances, was the unreasonable story circulated by his fool friends that Mansfield, who was Sheriff at the time of the great earthquake and fire, armed a squad of deputies and would not allow the refugees to enter Redwood City, and one incident was alleged that a poor woman in a delicate condition was compelled to remain outside the town where no medical aid could be obtained in her confinement. The whole world was full of sympathy at that time so that such inhumanity was impossible from any man of intelligence, and the story no doubt injured Chatham's chances in the minds of a large number of people who despise mud clinging politics.

The re-election of Dr. Blackburn as Supervisor of the Fifth is particularly gratifying, coming as it does, a vindication of his character and a repudiation of belief in the alleged graft scandal by his constituents, in which Blackburn was made the fall guy. His district is composed of Pescadero, Steele and San Gregoria, and he received a majority of 13 over both his opponents, Herman Frye, the Democratic nominee, and J. Ralston, the Republican nominee. Locally, the interest in the Justice of the Peace and Constable fight was most intense, and every possible means was employed by the candidates and their friends. The election of Ellis C. Johnson is deemed quite a victory for Vista Grande and the hill, in that it will insure us a protection that has not been ours in the past. Mr. Almon is a good man and would likely have made a good Justice, but the voters have elected Mr. Johnson and it is the duty of all good citizens to accept the will of the majority. The vote by precinct in this contest was:

	Johnson	Almon
Easton	45	11
Visitation	35	7
Lomita	29	10
San Pedro	17	19
Milbrea	33	33
Colma	71	180
Vista Grande	233	131
South San Francisco	125	141
San Bruno	123	103
Totals	711	635

James H. Wallace's election over Robert Carroll, the incumbent, for Constable, was also a surprise. He received a majority of 155.

The unofficial returns of San Mateo county, including all the precincts except Pescadero, Purissima, San Gregoria, San Bruno, San Pedro and Steele, are as follows:

For Governor.	
Hiram W. Johnson (Rep.)	2255
Theodore A. Bell (Dem.)	1760
Congress—5th District.	
E. A. Hayes (Rep.)	2497
Thomas F. Hayden (Dem.)	1084
Assembly—53rd District.	
Henry Ward Brown (Rep.)	2153
John F. Davis (Dem.)	1423
District Attorney.	
Kenneth M. Green (Rep.)	1621
Franklin Swart (Dem.)	2371
For Sheriff.	
Robert S. Chatham (Rep.)	2023
J. H. Mansfield (Dem.)	2125
For Auditor.	
William H. Underhill (Rep.)	2642
Geo. W. Breaux (Dem.)	1341
For Tax Collector.	
Ambrose McSweeney (Rep.)	2210
Henry F. Butts (Dem.)	1806

The Socialist vote could not be obtained, but will reach probably 400 or 500 votes. Next week the Record will contain the entire official vote of the county.

The candidates who had no opposition received the following votes: Nash, 3300; Heiner, 3205; Hayward, 3250; Cloud, 3253; Plymire, 3195; Neuman, 2927.

Wireless From Ocean to Ocean Caught at Butte, Mont.

Butte, Mont.—Messages flashed from 100 miles out in the Pacific ocean to San Francisco by the steamship Korea were caught in Butte by James Wattmer and Harold Satter in a wireless station here. Because of extraordinary conditions in the atmosphere the station, located at an altitude of more than 6000 feet was in fine working order and copies of messages from all over the United States were made.

Other messages from the navy yards in Maryland, Washington, D. C., and

California were taken with more or less success.

So far as known this is the longest stretch of territory ever covered on land by wireless and the success of the Butte experiment may lead to a new system of overland communication from coast to coast without wires.

The extreme altitude of the station prevented any interference from objects of earth, hitherto the cause of many unsuccessful experiments with wireless messages over long distances of land.

American Caterpillar in South American Wheat

Stockton.—The first combined harvester to be used in South America is on its way to Buenos Ayres, and on its arrival there a crew of experts will assemble the big machine and show the wheat growers of Argentina the most up-to-date methods of harvesting. Argentina has long been a great wheat producing country, but the methods of harvesting have been crude, and it is proposed to introduce the better system to increase the profits of the

farmers and wheat growers of the land. Another California invention, the caterpillar engine, will also be introduced in the South. One of these machines was shipped on the same boat that carried the combined harvester, and it will be used to demonstrate that for power on soft or hard ground it can take the place of five to seventy-five head of horses. The shippers expect to surprise the South Americans with the two machines.

ODDITIES IN THE NEWS.

Tusla, Okla.—Local medical specialists have something entirely new in their line to discuss. A Plymouth Rock rooster which had been accustomed to eating from the hands of patients at the city pest house contracted a violent case of smallpox. Treatment was given the bird and it is now convalescing and in a fair way to completely recover from the effects of the disease. Every one of the rooster's feathers dropped out, but a new set is growing.

Atlanta, Ga.—William Williams, a negro, is in jail here charged with swindling, on account of the peculiar cure for blindness which he devised. His remedy consisted in driving a tack into the back portion of a blind negro's skull and charging \$2.50 for the operation. Robert Ward, the victim, told the police judge that the tack process was not very painful, but that Williams' manner of taking the \$2.50 "hurt considerable."

Tacoma.—John Boss and Patrick Daily, held in jail for burglary, cut cards to see who would plead guilty to a charge of burglary and take the blame for a mutual crime. Daily lost, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to one year in the State reformatory. Boss won went to trial, was found guilty despite Daily's testimony for him, and was sentenced to five years in the State penitentiary at Walla Walla.

Philadelphia.—Six men garbed in the attire of Adam shocked the nurses and patients in the Christ Church hospital near West Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, and gave two policemen a desperate battle in the woods. When arraigned they said the weather was mild and their clothes old, so they decided to get close to nature. They were given three months and some new clothes with a pronounced stripe.

Des Moines.—An odd request has been received by the Fabre Steamship line from Joseph Kather of Des Moines, and the company will refuse it. Mr. Kather says his brother Carl sailed on the Roma for Naples at the advice of his doctor and died after two days at sea. He wants the passage money refunded, minus the two days his brother was alive.

Boston.—Because he wanted to drink, and in order to raise the wherewithal to pay for it he stole George McClusky's glass eye, Eddie Foley was sent to the house of correction for three months. Foley saw McClusky place his false optic in a glass of water before retiring, and when no one was looking he picked it up. A policeman got him in a pawn shop.

Winstead, Mass.—Not much squirrel shooting is going on about the Massachusetts State line. Half a dozen sticks of dynamite on Stage Driver Chaffee's farm were eaten by the squirrels, and hunters do not know which of the animals is "loaded," so they take no chances.

Law Dry but People Damp.

Washington.—"The law in Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina and a part of South Carolina may be dry, just as dry as Blackstone is to the student, but the dry belt is limited to the law and the people are wet, wet as the mountain dew of old Kentucky," according to the statement of the collectors made to their chiefs in Washington. These collectors tell not only of "booze" being made, but of the sale, both in large and small quantities. It is estimated that in Alabama, Georgia and North Carolina and a small part of South Carolina, the receipts from the sale of these special tax stamps amount to approximately \$105,000 for the fiscal year which ended June 30 last.

Again in the Limelight.

Santa Rosa.—Mary Chio Thomas, who was acquitted here several months ago of participating in the murder of her new-born infant, is again in the limelight. She has run away with Guy Morrison, the husband of her intimate friend, and Mrs. Morrison has been left destitute, with an infant child to support. Thomas is serving a term of life imprisonment in San Quentin.

Here's A Good Buy.

A lot on Mission road, close to the new school house site, 25 1/2 x 104 feet. Terms, ten per cent down; balance \$10 per month. Price of lot \$800. See Theo. Loventhal, office 5824 Mission street, near Sicks avenue, between 1 and 5 p. m. daily; 9 to 5 Sunday. If

THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION BY PRESIDENT

Unparalleled Records of Har- vest and Population Cause for Thanksgiving.

No Locality Greater Blessed Than the State of California.—All Records Broken.

Washington.—The progress of the country as reflected by the records of population and harvests and the general conditions of international peace are things for which thanksgiving is especially due for the year 1910, according to the annual Thanksgiving proclamation issued by President Taft. The proclamation is as follows:

"This year of 1910 is drawing to a close. The records of population and harvests, which are the index of progress, show vigorous national growth, and the health and prosperous well-being of our communities throughout this land and in our possessions beyond the seas. These blessings have not descended upon us in restricted measure, but overflow and abound. They are the blessings and bounty of God.

We continue to be at peace with the rest of the world. In all essential matters our relations with other peoples are harmonious, with an ever-growing reality of friendliness and depth of recognition of mutual dependence. It is especially to be noted that during the last year great progress has been achieved in the cause of arbitration and the peaceful settlement of international disputes.

"Now, therefore, I, William Howard Taft, President of the United States of America in accordance with the wise custom of the civil magistrates since the first settlements in this land, and with the rule established from the foundation of this Government, do appoint Thursday, November 24, 1910, as a day of national thanksgiving and prayer, enjoining the people upon that day to meet in their churches for the praise of Almighty God, and to return heartfelt thanks to Him for all His goodness and kindness.

"In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done at the city of Washington this, the 5th day of November, in the year of Our Lord, 1910 and of the independence of the United States the 135th.

WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT.

"By the President. Alvee A. Adee, Acting Secretary of State.

Fare Cheapest in Years.

Los Angeles.—A rate war on second class steamship passenger business between Los Angeles and San Francisco has developed and gives promise of sending the rate down as low as \$1.50. The fight is between the regular passenger steamships, the schooner men say, when the former reduced prices a week ago to \$5.35 from \$7.35.

Two lines of steam schooners have responded to this cut, reducing their rate from \$5 to \$4. These lines are the Merchants and the West Coast, the manager of the latter declaring the rate on this line will go to \$1.50 in a few days. It is expected the passenger steamers will make a further cut and that all the steam schooner lines will join in the war. The schooners have been securing the greater part of the second-class business, it is stated, and the original cut was made by the passenger steamers to meet the competition.

Fire Consuming Island.

Sacramento.—Brannan island, in the Sacramento river below this city, is actually burning up. Fifty acres of land have already been burned and the fire is at present beyond control, as the only pump suitable for the emergency was removed last summer. The fire started in a stubblefield when an electric power wire broke, and the blaze got started in the peat beds under the surface of the ground. Nearly the whole of the island is of this formation. Efforts to extinguish the fire have failed. A heavy rain or flooding is all that will quench it, and unless the rain comes immediately big pumps will be taken to the island to cover the land with water.

COLMA RECORD

Issued Every Friday

J. L. BROWN, Editor and Proprietor

SPARK FIRST WAS A SOUND

Origin of the Word Traced to the Aryan Root "Sparg," a Crackling Noise.

When electrically charged wires are brought near each other we see what we call a "spark." We see a spark from falling meteors, from the firefly, from the struck metal and from the burning brand. What appeals to the eye we call the "spark," but originally it was what appealed to the ear that gave us the root of the word. It was not the appearance, but the sound that became a "spark."

Long before electricity received careful human consideration or spark phenomena were classified our Aryan ancestors started the little root "sparg" on its growth through the languages of that original tongue. These Aryans, some eight or more thousand years before our era, knew what fire was and used it. They were acquainted with burning wood and knew that it gave out a crackling sound. When they spoke of that sound they used the word "sparg," and it survived the ages and has become our "spark."

This "sparg" grew into the Teutonic base "sprak," from which has come numerous words that imply making a crackling noise. In Anglo-Saxon it is "speara," meaning exactly what we mean by "spark." Our Danish brother has it in "sprag," signifying to crackle, and in Icelandic it is "spraka," with the same meaning. The sound is always in the word, whether it accompanies the "spark" or not.

PETTY PRIDE IS LUDICROUS

Clearer Judgment Often Would Make Us Ashamed of the Things of Which We Boast.

Nearly everybody is proud of something. That is one of the curious streaks of human nature. I have seen a released jailbird strutting before her envious companions because of the number of occasions on which she had "done time." One man is proud because he once was presented to a king; another one because he is the second cousin of a prize fighter. This person is proud of his ancestry, and the other because he is a self-made man. The reasons for pride which persons display are many and curious and various. Most of us do not outgrow the childhood boastfulness. Yet if we could see ourselves from the height of the pyramids, or from one of the tombs of the Chinese emperors outside of Peking, or from a sell in the recently uncovered monastery of Buddha at Samath, or from a mountain side on Mars, we might perceive the futility and vanity, not to say ludicrousness, of our petty pride.

Often the things of which men are proud are those of which, were their judgment clearer, they would be ashamed.—W. T. Ellis, in Baltimore News.

Improving Americans.

"Nothing is fixed but the certainty of change," said Goethe, and we know that the future American will represent a change. He may be taller, or shorter, or thinner, or fatter than the American of today, but there is nothing in the existing state of society—and we use society in its broad sense—to indicate that he will not be better in many ways. Confidence in this is based largely on the evident determination of the American of today to leave our institutions and our ideals better than he found them. Every American—native or foreign born—wants his children to have a better education than it was possible for him to secure. He wants to have his children live in a community of higher standards and ideals than he has; he wants betterment in local, state and national conditions; and the result of the want will be improvement and a demand by his children for still greater improvement.—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

Snakes.

A man in New York city went out in the country for a two-weeks' vacation this summer, and when he came back he had 200 snakes with him. He had his wife and two daughters along with him, but none of the family was afraid, although plenty of the snakes were rattlers. The man that made such a queer collection is the man that takes care of the snakes in the Bronx zoo in New York. His stock of crawlers was getting low, and so he laid in a new supply. He had rattlers, milk snakes, water snakes, ribbon snakes and black snakes. When he got home he found that seven baby rattlers had been born on the way. Collecting all the 200 snakes brought the man only one bite, and that was from a water snake that has no poison glands.

A Boy's Ribs.

Of course, neither you nor any other boy can tell how many ribs you have got until you have asked a doctor, and you can't tell the cash value of them until you have had a lawsuit about it. Young Albert Scott, living in Medina, O., was sitting on a fence when the tire on a passing auto burst and a piece hit him and knocked him off the fence to a wheelbarrow, and he had three ribs broken. His father sued for damages, and a jury said that Albert's ribs were worth \$200 each.

TO DO AWAY WITH PUCKER

Department of Agriculture Has Experimented with the Persimmon for Years.

Puckerless persimmons are now being experimented with by the department of agriculture in the hope that they may be added to the list of valuable American fruits, the Washington Star says. The experiments are being carried on both in Washington and in the south, the first to take the pucker out of otherwise desirable persimmons, and the second to grow persimmons that have no pucker to take out.

The persimmon has been a problem with the department for many years. There are some big varieties that look almost like tomatoes and that make a beautiful spoon fruit when they are ripe, but they cannot be taken to market after they get ripe, because then they are too soft to transport. The result has been that many of the citrus fruit dealers who handle them have come to look upon them largely as a table decoration. Great, luscious looking persimmons are shipped, nicely wrapped in tissue paper, and sometimes on the wrapper the packer prints a caution to the consumer to keep the persimmon until it is ripe and soft. But the consumer does not, and there is another enemy added to the long list of people who think the big persimmon is a delusion.

There is another problem on which the department worked at one time and that was the production of a seedless persimmon. A tree of this sort was discovered outside of Washington on a Maryland farm, and it was thought if the seedless variety could be grafted on some of the native trees that a new fruit would be produced that in its way would equal the seedless orange. Nothing ever came of this experiment, but among the varieties of the big persimmon that have been introduced from China there is one that is seedless and that may be raised into a fruit that will fill a long-felt want.

Loafing.

"I loaf and invite my soul," said Walt Whitman in one of his "barbaric yaws" that has sounded "over the roofs of the world." And it is no doubt the best, profoundest, and highest thing ever said or sung about loafing.

The soul—if we may be so fortunate as to have one, in the real and high significance of the word—will hardly come to our mundane aid, no matter how often we may invite it, unless we loaf. We do not, in our ordinary business of living, give it a chance to visit us. Like the virtues and arts, it demands a large leisure and far horizons. That is why the poets and thinkers possess "soul" and we ordinary mortals do not. Our life is too narrow, too "cabineted, cribbed, confined." Soul escapes or shuns us while we grope in our huddled and cluttered existence. We must "loaf" and invite it.

Loafing is good for us—now and then. As a habit it is very bad; but even a "good custom," as Tennyson assures us, would "corrupt the world" were it not for wholesome change and variety. And an occasional loaf, whether voluntary or enforced, may be salutary.

Lunch in South.

"New to me," said a traveler lately returned from his first trip in the south, "was the lunch table on wheels that they push alongside the trains there for the convenience of passengers in the cars. We saw one of these at a station in North Carolina. Table, maybe four feet long by two feet wide, built rather high and set upon wheels big enough so that the table could be moved about on them easily. Sort of a two-story table this, the lower story being practically a long, broad shelf underneath, on which they keep supplies from which to replenish the things on sale—oranges, bananas, sandwiches and so on. At a station where there is no dining room or where the train doesn't stop long they roll this table along at the side of the cars; the table top is high enough for passengers to reach the things on it from the car windows.—New York Sun.

Chamberlain's Face.

One of Sir Benjamin Stone's more frequent sitters has been Mr. Chamberlain, who, once speaking of his own portrait, said: "It has been remarked that I bear a resemblance to Pitt. I am afraid that my testimony to this resemblance would have little value. But if it could be alleged that any likeness existed between that great statesman, not bodily or mentally, but in his aspirations, in his desire to be of use to his country, then I should be proud indeed." Perhaps the last photograph ever taken of Mr. Chamberlain was that by Sir Benjamin at the notable fetes in Birmingham to celebrate the great statesman's seventieth birthday. At the house of commons Mr. Chamberlain was ever ready to help his colleague, and on one occasion volunteered to go and hunt up the reluctant Michael Davitt and bring him to the spot for the purpose.

Trials of the Great.

"Aren't you often bored by people who rush up to you in a crowd and loudly announce that they used to know you when you hadn't a dollar?" "Yes. They are almost as bad as the ones who are always trying to get me to let their children snapshot me with their hands resting on my shoulders. Oh, I see you have your

Hints For Hostess



TIMELY SUGGESTIONS
for Those Planning Seasonable
Entertainments

A Boating Dinner.

This dinner was given by a coterie of four couples who had passed a great part of the summer together yachting on the great lakes. The occasion was in the nature of a little farewell to the one they called "commodore." The table was lovely and had for the center a lake made first by the tinsmith, who concocted a circle about three feet in circumference, which was surrounded with a border of ferns, vines and pond lilies. In the water two sail boats and a toy launch floated as natural as life, manned by cute doll sailors. To add to the festive appearance there was a huge Japanese umbrella over the table, from which small lanterns hung from every rib; they were lighted by electric lamps. At each place there was a tiny canoe, with a very small Japanese lantern at the bow. The name of the guest was lettered on the side. Wee paddles painted white were stacked bayonet fashion at each place and held a small pall of bon-bons. The name flag of the boats were around the room with the Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes. The guests were asked to come in flannels and it was just the jolliest kind of a time. The menu was as nautical as the market could afford, beginning with oysters, fish, lobster salad, etc.

A Wild Aster Luncheon.

The lovely wild aster furnished the key note to one of the prettiest lunches I ever attended. This dainty flower is very common, and really it is very beautiful. With it always comes the golden rod, as they grow usually in close proximity. For a table centerpiece there was a low green pottery bowl containing a flower holder, so that the blossoms branched out in a charming manner. The dillies were white, with finger bowl and tumbler dillies having embroidered designs in lavender. First we had iced grape juice in tall glasses resting on dollops of grape leaves. Then there was the usual luncheon menu with a delicious grape juice sherbet for dessert, decorated with candied violet leaves, the plates set in a wreath of asters. The rooms were lavishly decorated with golden rod, and the combination of lavender asters and the brilliant yellow was very effective.

A Novel Amusement for Children.
At a recent party for youngsters from "nine to eleven" they had a soap bubble contest. First the hostess gave each child a sheet of colored crepe paper and a needle and thread. A grown-up took each pipe and quickly drew a face on the back of the bowl and the children were told to make dolls of them. A couple of prizes were offered and it was surprising what attractive creations were turned out. The boys did just about as well as the girls. The pipe babies were taken home as souvenirs. There were favors for the soap bubble contest, too.

A Vegetable Race.

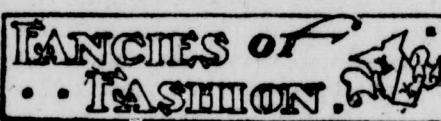
It is best to play this out doors, unless there is plenty of room inside. Take vegetables and lay in two rows

about six feet apart. In each row have six assorted vegetables, like carrots, beets, turnips and potatoes. Place them a foot and a half apart. At the end of each line have a large tray or basket. Start two players at a time, each at the near end of a row. The game is to lift with a table spoon one vegetable at a time and carry it to the basket. The one who makes the best time wins. Of course there must be a judge and a time-keeper. Vegetable candy boxes make excellent prizes.

A Pillow Shower.

This was not given for a bride, but for two girls who were going away to school. To furnish their joint sitting room was the idea of the home girls who gave it. The result was a fine collection of useful and ornamental pillows or cushions, from those for the couch to dainty confections of dotted swiss and ribbon for the dressing table. There were also cushions filled with pins of all sizes and with needles. There were denim cushions large enough to sit on when placed on the floor, and what girl does not adore sitting on the floor in front of the fire and dream long, happy dreams of the days that are yet to come? A bride-elect who heard of the affair said she thought such a downpour would be very acceptable, so the readers who have been asking for something new in the way of showers may adapt this to their needs.

MADAME MERRI.



LANCHES OF FASHION

The low lying effect in hats still prevails.

Everything tends to smaller collars.

Shawl collars are still a feature of coats.

Egyptian embroideries are in high favor.

New handbags are perfectly square. The banded-in effects are even seen in coats.

The badger egret is in high favor and is beautiful.

Beaver hats with enormous rosettes of tulle are worn.

Some of the richest opera cloaks have kimono sleeves.

Metallic, beaded and Persian effects are popular in lacework.

Large wings are in demand for tailored and semi-dress hats.

The chenille dot is going to have another inning in veillings.

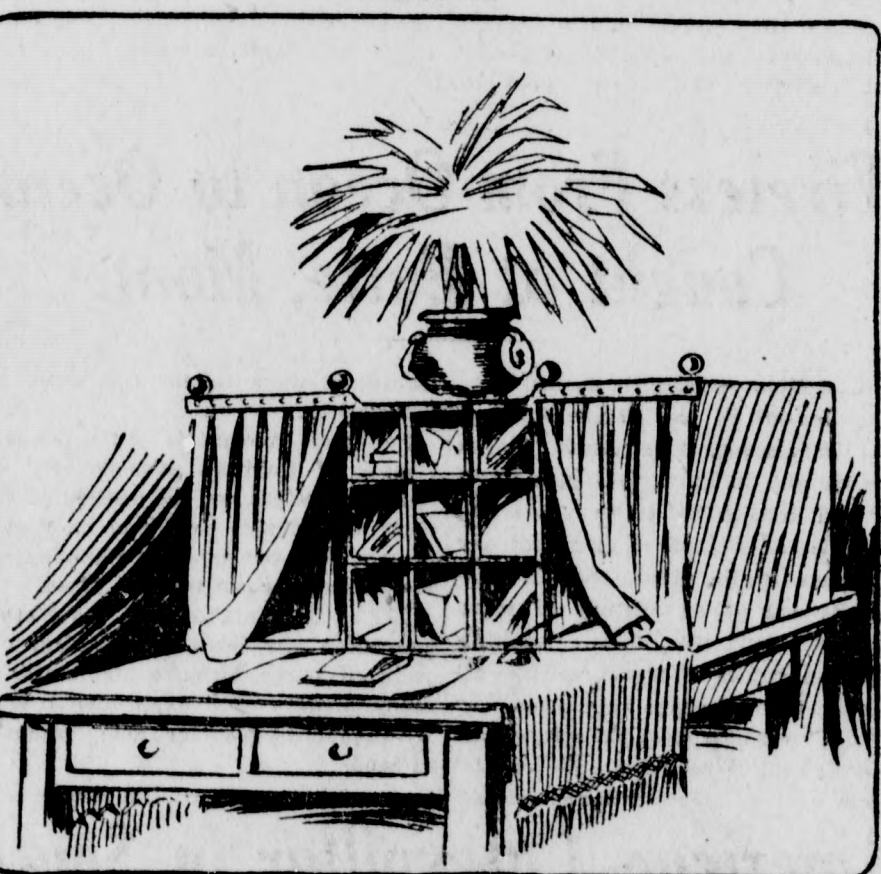
White fox and ermine continue to be the leading evening furs.

A late fad is the use of a shadow Chantilly under white chiffon.

A Veiled Gown.

Rather effective and equally unusual is the gown of two-toned silk veiled with chiffon or other shimmering material. The combination is intensified if the under dress is itself trimmed with hand-work or done in the Persian colors or metallic threads.

Useful Writing Table



A VERY good scheme for constructing a rough but useful kind of writing table for the room, perhaps, that is set aside for carpentering and other amusements—is shown in our sketch. It may be quickly arranged and easily taken down again, when not required, and it can be made at a very small cost.

It consists of two strong wooden boxes or packing cases placed on either side of one end of a table. The lids have been removed and curtains hung in their places, fastened on to the upper edges of the boxes with ornamental braid and small brass-headed nails. The two boxes are finished off at the top with four little brass balls, screwed into it

and the exterior of the cases can be either painted or stained.

The pigeon-holes in the center consist of nine cigar boxes. One end of each has been removed, and they are fitted together in the manner shown. Small labels can be affixed at the center of the upper edge of each box to indicate its contents.

There is a narrow cloth arranged across the front part of the table, and here a blotting-pad, pens, ink, etc., may find a place. On the top of the pigeonholes a fern in a pot, with perhaps photographs or vases of flowers on either side, would add greatly to the appearance of this rough but convenient piece of furniture.

WHY GIRLS EXCEL IN STUDY

Early Development of Their Perceptive Faculties Required by Their Weaker Physical State.

The superiority of female students, both children and adults, has been mentioned and explained hundreds of times, and yet the full pedagogic significance of the fact still seems to be ignored. The girls in many a co-educational college furnish an overwhelming percentage of the best students, and yet in later years the men take the lead in every one of the lines in which as boys they were so backward. It is all due to the well known fact that in her weaker physical state self-protection has demanded an early development of the perceptive faculties. Age for age, girls perceive understandingly what boys scarcely notice. The differences between the two sexes are so great that it is unscientific to class them together, and there is a growing suspicion that each is injured by current co-educational methods, the boys unduly stimulated and the girls retarded. In spite of this self-evident conclusion pedagogues seem bent upon the impossible task of making the boys keep up with the girls—a plan sure to be followed by far-reaching bad results. The boys are liable to become discouraged, while the girls are led to embark upon careers as wage earners in professions in which failure is inevitable.—American Medicine.

TRUSTED TO HIS JUDGMENT

Squire Lawson Had Plenty of That Left, but His Horse and Buggy Were Gone.

Squire Lawson never asked for or accepted any advice. One day he drove 15 miles to the nearest large town, and there left his horse and buggy in a side street in charge of a strange young man. Then he went off in search of an old friend of his, a Quaker. "These didn't leave a valuable horse and carriage to a stranger's care, Thomas?" remonstrated the friend. "Thee'd better go get it and drive to the livery stable. This town is not like the little place thee lives in." "I looked the young man over," said Squire Lawson, testily, "and in my judgment it was perfectly safe to leave him in charge. Let us say no more about it." "Very well," said his friend, but when, at the end of two hours, Squire Lawson took his leave, the Quaker shut his office and accompanied the squire to the place where he had left his equipage. It had vanished, and no inquiries brought any information as to where it or the young man had gone. "Well, Amos," said the Quaker, after an hour's hot, unavailing search, "these has lost a horse and carriage, to be sure, but these still has plenty of judgment left, I've no doubt."—Youth's Companion.

Fame and Notoriety.

And fame? Why, some good cheap, after a lifetime's work, gets a silver loving cup. Who hears of this? Nobody. Fame does not so much as lift her trumpet, much less blow his name to the skies. But if Mister Thief puts out his hand and lifts the silver bauble, Fames grabs her bull's horn and blows and blazes Thief's name and picture throughout the land. Or buy a little, dinky bauble like a pearl or two in Europe. Who cares a farthing for a thing like that? Yes, but only try to stick it in your hat when Sherlock Loebe is on deck, and for one, two, three days you will be heard of more than Caesar, and the Limburger of a sweet-scented reputation will skunk on forever in all your old clothes and acquaintances. There is the sublime penalty of friends. Curse them, they never forget!—New York Press.

The First Potatoes in Scotland.

It is claimed by a correspondent that the first person to grow potatoes in the open field in Scotland was Thomas Prentice, a day laborer in the West Barony of the parish in Glasgow, near Chapel Green; that was in the year 1728.

It was about four years after that date that he (Prentice) entered the market with them and was very successful with his experiment, as he made \$1,500 out of it, which he sank in double interest, and died at Edinburgh in 1742. Robert Graham did much to bring the culture of the potato to perfection. He was the introducer of the way of preparing the land for it. The last of the male line of the Grahams, it is believed, was James Graham of Auchincloch-Kilsyth.

"Heraldry and Gents."

"Heraldry and the Gent" every one with a sense of humor must be keenly interested in. There has been so much nonsense written on this subject and with such a pretense of learning that many people believe the College of Arms really can create a gentleman. The college, we fear, can manage nothing more than "gent" and for that they charge quite enough. Heraldry belongs to the antiquary. Modern coats in ancient style (prix fixe) are the last remnants of days which belong only to history.—Saturday Review.

An Effort Toward Romance.

"When you first came to see me you stood under my window with a guitar and serenaded me," said Mr. Prosy's wife.

"I remember that. I haven't time to do so now. But I'll tell you what I'll do. Just let me know what hour will suit you and I'll pay a piano wagon to come around and play all you like."

CAP and BELLS



HE STILL REMEMBERED THEM

Farmer Had no Trouble in Recalling Young Lad He Befriended Fifteen Years Previously.

"By the way," said the man who had stopped at a farmhouse to water his horse, "fifteen years ago a poor boy came this way and you took him in."

"Yes?" queried the farmer, somewhat surprised.

"You were kind to him," went on the stranger. "You fed him, gave him words of encouragement and an old suit of clothes, put money in his pocket, and sent him on his way rejoicing. He told you at the time that he never would forget your kindness. Am I right?"

"Yes, you are," replied the farmer. "He said that if he prospered he would see that you never had occasion to regret your kindness to a poor, struggling lad."

"Gracious!" exclaimed the farmer's wife, excitedly. "It sounds almost like a fairy tale, don't it? Why, you must have seen him."

"I have," said the stranger, "and he sent a message to you."

"What is it?" they both asked, expectantly.

"He told me to tell you that he is still poor."

As the stranger drove away the farmer went out and kicked the pump viciously, while his wife threw a roll of pin at the chickens.

Wouldn't Go That Far.

"I read in one of the papers the other day," said Mr. Henpeck, "that trial marriages are rapidly increasing in France."

"Oh, you did, did you?" his wife replied. "And I suppose you think we ought to have that kind of marriages in this country?"

"No, dear," he replied, edging toward the door, "I shouldn't even go as far as trial marriages."

By the use of the telephone he succeeded in re-establishing friendly relations with her.

Where She Bailed.

Miss Flora McPhimsey of Madison square was complaining that she had absolutely nothing to wear.

"I draw the line, of course," she said, "at the hobble skirt."

Concealing herself beneath an inverted washtub hat, however, she managed to walk up Broadway without being recognized or attracting any particular attention.

NOW AND THE FUTURE.



Jack—I could follow your footsteps all my life long, dearest.

Grace—Oh! yes, you say that, but when we are married no doubt you'll walk about ten feet ahead of me, just like all other husbands.

Stitch in Time.

Dorothy was visiting her grandparents in the country for the first time. Seeing a quantity of feathers scattered about the henyard she shook her head in disapproval.

"Grandpa," she said gravely, "you really ought to do something to keep your chickens from wearing out so."—The Delineator.

Unreasonable.

"You have not attended church lately?"

"Nope. Got a cow."

"What has that to do with it?"

"Milk her myself."

"But what difference does that make?"

"You don't expect me to milk a cow and be a Christian during fly time?"

No Need to S.W.R.Y.

"Captain, is there no way in which the ship may be saved?"

"None at all, sir. We are going to the bottom; but I would not worry about the ship, sir, if I were you—she is fully insured. You'd better find a life belt."—Wasp.

Winter Hats



HATTERS' plush, velvet and leaves will probably divide the honors of popularity during the coming winter. All furry surfaces are in great demand among those who are making ready for the winter the enticing millinery which never fails to fill our eyes with beauty and our hearts with longing. Milliners are busy in the dog days buying their stocks and by the first of October they will launch out into the business stream prepared to show their patrons the best millinery that has been produced for many a season.

The winter hats are good from the viewpoint of shape, size, material, and workmanship. The colorings are rich and elegant, there is an absence of overtrimming, and in the majority the size is not exaggerated. Ostrich plumes and fancy feathers, Persian draperies and metal tissues play the conspicuous parts in their trimming. The shapes of hatter's plush are large and picturesque, as a rule, and trimmed with masses of ostrich plumes, five being a conservative number for one hat. Fur hats, on the other hand, are turban shape, and by comparison with the average size, to which we have become accustomed, they may be called small. Beavers are medium or

large, and trimmed in many ways. The trimming is selected with regard to the age of the wearer, for the beaver hat is no respecter of ages, and is worn by the little miss and the mature matron.

Three examples of this thoroughly practical hat are shown here. A pretty turban shape is finished with a single broad plume and Persian silk fashioned into an ornament and drape. This Persian shows touches of gold. The hat is in tones of blue and green belonging to the peacock colorings.

A lovely tricorne in black and white is trimmed with a plush ornament and a spray of short white and black half plumes mounted three in the cluster. A smart black algrette garnishes the pompon trimming.

The large shape in a petunia color is designed for a miss, and is therefore simply trimmed with a big bow made of shaded moire ribbon. The lines of the flat shape are almost unbroken.

These hats have much to recommend them. They are durable and comfortable, as well as pretty and fashionable. The fortunate possessor of a last year's beaver will find it easy to remodel, and the hat is a good investment. **JULIA BOTTOMLEY.**

BUTTONS ARE OF ALL KINDS

Wide Selection Possible This Season for Those Fond of This Kind of Ornament.

Pearl buttons lead in favor as trimmings and for practical use in the fall styles. They are in white, black, mother-of-pearl and dyed shades. Most of these buttons are very large, nearly all in 18 and 20 line sizes.

Demiglobe and cup shapes are seen, with false eyes or black-rimmed eyelets. Often the artificial ivory buttons are dyed in two colors, or in black and a color.

Metal buttons, like metal passementeries, are largely Byzantine in effect. Dull brown, antique gold and silver and hammered copper are some of the effects shown, usually in shell pattern.

Glass and enamel buttons show animal figures—polar bears, wolves, dogs, etc.—mounted in silver. These are especially designed for fur coats. A few porcelain buttons are also shown, painted in Egyptian patterns.

Among novelties, pendants, in imitations of jewels, and small black and red glass buttons are offered.

NEW WAIST MODEL



This charming new model is of blue silk voile. The front and bretelles are of silk embroidery of the same shade, and the corset is of blue liberty.

The short sleeves are cut in one piece with the body of the waist, and are finished with bands of the embroidery over puffs of white muslin.

CHARM IN PERFECT VOICE

Probably No One Thing is More Worth Cultivating Than Pure Musical Tone.

Many women overlook the fact that nothing betokens true refinement more unerringly than a pure, earnest, well modulated voice, free from affectation. In fact, it is in the voice that the secret of the charm of many women lies.

Not every person may have the advantage of lessons in elocution, but every person who will cultivate a pure tone and a pleasant voice.

The first step in learning to talk well is to breathe correctly. Let your tones be clear and as musical as you can produce them. Did you ever hear a person speak the name of Brown so that it sounded really musical?

Most people pronounce it with the throat almost closed and from the front of the mouth. There must be a resonance in the voice.

Do not waste your breath in speaking, but let your last tone be as distinct as the first.

Listen yourself when you speak and catch the first false note. Do not speak in monotone, but modulate your voice to give expression, just as you would follow the signs in music.

Pitch your voice to suit the time and place—not so low as to appear secret, nor so high as to seem bold and nervous.

The Vogue of Satin.

"Satin," says a Paris authority, "is used for everything that a woman could carry."

That includes handbags, scarfs, parasols, bands on long gloves, the new reticules in our grandmothers' style, fans, everything—all appear in heavy satin, usually in black or in black and white.

So look carefully to that material for all your dress accessories.

Black and White Eton.

Among the new Eton suits sent out by the Paris dressmakers may be noted cream-colored moire suits with square black sailor collars of mousseline de soie, and also black satin suits with white cloth sailor collars, finished with a double row of gilt buttons down the front of the short jacket.

In black and white fabric combinations white silk with a black velvet stripe has been seen

TWO PLAYGROUND LESSONS

One Was Administered by a Judge and Another by the Boys Themselves.

In St. Louis three boys of well-to-do parents were brought before a magistrate, charged with maliciously damaging the public playground apparatus when it was first installed. The magistrate might have imposed a money fine, but instead, says the Twentieth Century Magazine, he sentenced the boys to work on the playground on Saturday afternoons until the work done equaled the value of the property destroyed.

The shamefaced trio went to work. The rest played and looked while the three worked. All learned a concrete lesson in respect for law and property. Now the boys of this playground understand that the playground belongs to them, and no "best girl" is more jealously safeguarded by more ardent admirers.

A similar instance occurred in Starr garden, in Philadelphia, under the management of the Playgrounds association of Philadelphia. Some of the baseball bats and balls were stolen. There were that many less for the rest to play with.

When this became apparent those balls and bats were ferreted out by the crowd and the offenders received a sound drubbing and forcible admonishment. The bats and balls are back in action once more and the crowd proposes to see that they stay where they belong—to the crowd.

SHORT SHRIFT FOR BORES

Japanese Engineer's Clever Device for Getting Rid of Garrulous Speakers in Parliament.

A Japanese engineer named Yamakawa has conceived a method of silencing parliamentary bores, and from his invention he is entitled to be considered a benefactor of the human race.

Attached to each seat in the house of parliament he proposes to have a metal tube, the top being about the size of a franc piece or shilling. Each member of the house is to receive a leaden ball or bullet on entering. These balls can be easily passed into the tube, which, carried under the floor, leads to a receptacle immediately under the place where a member stands when addressing the assembly.

This spot is like the trap on the stage of a theater. The trap is so arranged that when a certain number of balls—not less than one-half the number of members of a full house—have reached their receptacle the trap is made to descend automatically, carrying with it the garrulous speaker or bore, as the case may be.

No points of order have to be raised. The displeasure of the house is manifest in silence. Away goes the bore and another speaker is called upon.—London Globe.

Grass Widows.

"In these modern times," said the professor, "grass widows are so common a product that one hears very little about them. Only a few years ago, however, the word was on every tongue and one heard idle and absurd calculations as to the origin of the term 'grass.' I've heard speculations as to 'grass widows making hay while the sun shines' when some divorcee was to be married, and others as to whether it was because the 'grass was green' on the yet undug grave of the ex-husband. 'Grass widow' is a phrase that is just a degeneracy of pronunciation.

"The word should be 'grace widow,' a term for one who becomes a widow by grace or favor, not of necessity, as by death. It originated in the earlier ages of European civilization, when divorces were not common and could be obtained only by favor of the Catholic church. When such a decree was granted to a woman the papal rescript stated 'Vidua de gratia,' which interpreted is 'widow of grace.'"

Flats.

Smaller and smaller grow the flats of New York. Now you can get an apartment consisting of one room, a kitchenette, a bathroom and a closet, big enough for two persons to live in if they don't mind being crowded. Two-room apartments are common enough, but strangely enough many of them cost as much as a six-room flat, sometimes more. In Eighty-sixth street, near Broadway, stands a 14-story apartment house which makes a specialty of two-room and kitchenette apartments. They rent for \$1,000 a year, and on the next street one can rent a six-room apartment for \$900. Rents have gone up all over the city, and it's a wonder where so many hundreds of thousands of persons get the money.—New York Telegraph.

What Girls Are Called.

The most popular names for girls—what are they? Statistics have been amassed by some one in a girls' college, where there is an enrollment of 1,600. Of this number more than 100 have the name of—not Gwendolen, or Gladys, or Patricia, or Doris, or Juliet, or Marie, or Inez, or Marcia, or Persis, or Eugenie, or Geraldine, or Hortense, or Muriel—but just Helen. One-sixteenth of all the girls bore this name, which means Light. Mary came second with less than 90. Then followed Margaret, Ruth, Florence and Elizabeth, in that order. Old-fashioned names are frequent. There are still many Hopes and Dorothys, and a few Emilys and Penelopes, but Abigail, Huldah and Hephzibah seem to have outlived their popularity in America.

FATHER SCORES ONE ON SON

Young Man Just From College Instructs Parent in Logic and Is Badly Worsted.

The old couple were eating their first meal with their son after his return from college.

"Tell us, John," said the father, "what have you learned at college?" "Oh, lots of things," said the son, as he recited his course of studies. "Then," he concluded, "I also studied logic."

"Logic?" said the old man. "What is that, my boy?"

"Well," replied the young fellow, "let me give you a demonstration. How many chickens are on that dish, father?"

"Two," said the father.

"Well," said John, "I can prove there are three." Then he stuck his fork in one, and said, "That is one, isn't it?"

"Yes," said the father.

"And this is two?" sticking the fork in the second.

"Yes," replied the father again.

"Well, don't one and two make three?" said John, triumphantly.

"Well, I declare!" exclaimed the father. "You have learned things at college. Mother," continued the old man to his wife, "I will give you one of the chickens to eat, I'll take the other, and John can have the third."

SHOULD FEEL GRATEFUL.



O'Rourke—He ought to be glad to be dead. He never had any of the blessings of the rich.

O'Rafferty—'Tis true. The only time he ever rode in a carriage was when he went to his funeral.

Tactful Truth.

"I appeal to Mr. Verity, whose truthfulness nobody doubts," said the outraged hostess, with a glitter in her eye. "Mr. Verity, do you think I supply my boarders with bad butter?"

The others looked eager attention to see how Mr. Verity would get out of it.

"Madam," he answered with a bow, "the truth on which you compliment me forces me to declare that your butter is one of your strong points."

As Summer Wanes.

Cupid laughed. "You seem merry," said Hymen. "No wonder," replied Cupid, "I want to sell a trust."

"A trust? What kind of a trust?" "Why, you see, I have cornered all the hammocks, park benches and plaza chairs."

"Good! But the chilly nights of autumn are coming."

"Yes, that is why I want to sell out and catch a corner in parlor sofas."

There Was a Reason.

"Gracious!" cried the minister, when the young mother had told him she wanted her baby baptized Jane Dell Emily Nora Eliza Maria Frances Sarah, "why do you want to afflict the poor child with a string of names like that?"

"You wouldn't ask, sir," replied the mother, "if you knew how sensitive and jealous her eight aunts are."

Not a Success.

Sawyer—Twistler has invented a combination broom that can be used for a cane, a trapeze, a rolling pin, a billiard cue, a lawn mower handle and a wooden leg.

Gearing—He ought to make money with a broom like that.

Sawyer—He could if he only knew how to adjust the blamed thing so it would sweep.

A Druggist's Mistake.

"Yes," said the drug clerk, "I am called upon occasionally to compound prescriptions at night."

"Isn't a man likely to make mistakes working in semi-darkness?" "You bet he is! I took a plugged quarter once."

The Secret.

"You must have made a success," remarked the interviewer. "Did you begin business on a liberal scale?" "Oh, no," replied the crooked grocer with a wink; "on a short scale."

Blindness Not General.

"It is sometimes well to close one's eyes to facts," remarked the moralizer.

"Yes," rejoined the demoralizer, "but that doesn't impair the vision of other people."

Prepared.

"Dearest, I'll love you always!" "Don't let that worry you, dear, there is always Reno if you don't."

Frocks for Girls



THE dress at the left, for a girl from 10 to 14 years old, is of white batiste linen. It is in princess form, drawn in at the waist with fine tucks, and trimmed with bands of embroidery or lace.

It is finished at the neck with an applique of pink linen; the long tucked undersleeves are of white linen.

The little girl's frock is of red linen with white dots. The blouse and sleeves are cut in one piece and trimmed with applique bands of white linen edged with red. The yoke is of lace or embroidery.

The skirt is encircled at the bottom with a band of white linen, edged with red, and the girdle is of white linen.

The dress at the right, for a girl from 10 to 14 years, is of white dotted batiste made up in pretty fashion over pink liberty.

The yoke and trimming are of English embroidery and raised embroidery. It is finished at the neck with a band and knot of narrow black velvet ribbon.

The sash is of pink liberty ribbon prettily knotted at the left side.

LACE HEADPIECE A NOVELTY

Becoming Innovation That Bids Fair to Retain Popularity for Some Time.

One of the features for the hats for formal wear is the round piece of lace that is attached to the inside of a large shape just as a bandeau is used. It falls in soft folds over the hair and looks quite like the lace edge of—save the mark!—a breakfast cap. But you have no idea of the becomingness of this innovation. Pretty features appear more lovely under the softening halo of tulle or lace, and other faces are vastly improved by the medium between them and the felt or satin crown of a large hat.

Black, white or metallic lace is used for this frill that is arousing comment. Tiny rosebuds of narrow ribbon or small silk flowers are worked into the lace, lessening the contrast and harmonizing with the plumes or lace trimming on the outside of the chapeau. The ruffle is about two inches wide. It is attached before the lining is adjusted, although a few milliners have arranged for a change of lace by a series of loops and buttons.

How did this originate? Why, probably from the fancy turban headdress of lace trimmed with flowers that Parisiennes wore in the summer in evenings. At all events, sustained by the knowledge that a hat with this inner frill was awarded first prize at the great exhibition of chapeaux, it comes as something new and bids fair to be adopted.

Frocks for Schoolgirls.

Schoolgirl frocks for very small girls nearly all show combinations this year. Plain and plaid effects or those of plain fabric combined with checks, are perhaps most frequently seen. Just now taffeta is used to trim cloth, and cloth to trim taffeta; moire or velvet may be combined with almost any material, either as a mere touch or as a substantial portion of a dress. As for old fashions, they may be freshened for use throughout the winter as house dresses combined with taffeta or with veiling; or they may be cut up to line a jacket or cape, or be remade as a petticoat. Just now some of the most fashionable petticoats are trimmed with strap-florence bands of flowered foulard or other soft silk.—Harper's Bazar.

The Automobile Veil.

Do you realize how soiled an automobile veil quickly gets? If it is in a color not to show dust, do not imagine there is none there. If you have regard for your skin, wash your veil frequently.

Because of this washing it pays to get a good quality of veil in the start. Chiffon cloth washes admirably; chiffon itself pulls. Use a pure white soap and lukewarm water. Rinse well without hard rubbing. Dry out most of the moisture between thick cloths and iron while partially damp.

Chair for the Sewing Machine.

An important thing to remember in running a sewing machine is to have a chair of exactly the right height. The neglect of this detail has been the means of giving a bad name to many a willing thing of steel and iron, for if the seat is too low the operator not only gets very tired, but the machine runs badly and heavily.

COAT FOR FALL WEAR.



Fawn colored face cloth is selected here; the coat has the sleeves cut like a kimono. It fastens at the left side, at the ends of the long velvet collar, which is embroidered; the cuffs match; a deep band of braiding trims the foot of coat.

Hat of straw, trimmed with coarse black net.

Materials required: 5 yards cloth, 48 inches wide, 1 yard velvet, 1 1/2 dozen yards braid, 4 yards silk for using to waist.

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FRIDAY, NOV. 11, 1910.

The Golden Gate Beats Them All.

Pittsburg, Pa.—The largest gates in the world are being made in Pittsburg for the Panama Canal. Any one of the ninety-two of them, for there are to be forty-six pairs in all, will be about as high as a six-story building, sixty-five feet wide and seven feet thick. The structural steel that will go to make them will weigh 60,000 tons, or more than eight times as much as was used to build the Eiffel tower.

The mighty portals, designed to admit a world's commerce from one ocean to another, must withstand a tide of criticism as well as a tremendous pressure of water and possible convulsions of earth. For years the controversy over gates, locks or sea level, has been the dividing issue of the canal problem. In the face of fear in some quarters that the foundations on the isthmus are not sure enough for locks, that earthquakes or water pressure would dislodge them, and that an enemy's mines might easily destroy them, the Government has begun to build the gates.

Cold Wave on Atlantic Coast.

Philadelphia.—The Atlantic coast is in the grip of the storm king. In the mountain districts of Pennsylvania snow has fallen to the depth of twelve inches, and some places drifted badly. Railroad and trolley service in these sections is impeded. The storm, accompanied by a high wind, played havoc with telegraph and telephone wires. Part of the anthracite coal region is snowbound. At Delano, one of the highest points in that region, and at Prackville, more than a foot of snow fell and drifted in places to three feet. Trolley service was maintained with difficulty and the Pennsylvania railway was obliged to use the tracks of the Philadelphia and Reading railway company because of the heavy drifts. Business of all kinds in Schuylkill county was virtually at a standstill. Harrisburg, Lancaster, York, Williamsport and other points west of Philadelphia were cut off from all wires.

One Woman in Politics.

Denver.—"The average woman is a sweet mother and a good wife—she is also a bad politician."

So runs the recession of Helen Dixon, 68 years old, a victim of drink, who was taken to the county poor house after a kind-hearted magistrate had spared her the disgrace of a jail sentence.

Twelve years ago Mrs. Dixon was a power in the State of Colorado close to the political throne, of considerable social position and possessed of a fortune which she declares reached into six figures. In the administration of Governor Davis H. Waite she was one of the most interesting figures in Colorado politics.

"I was once an officer in the W. C. T. U.," declared Mrs. Dixon, "but politics was my downfall. Drink caused my ruin and late caucuses and political conferences started my drinking."

Reduction of Insurance Rates.

San Francisco.—A reduction in fire insurance rates without parallel in San Francisco has been made by the Board of Fire Underwriters following the efforts of the joint committee of the commercial bodies, the activities of which have covered many months. Within the fire limits of San Francisco the reduction averages 15 per cent, which entails an estimated saving of \$1,000,000 in premiums. Many meetings have taken place, and the subject matter discussed thoroughly from the standpoint of improved conditions in the area affected by the reduction. The result was reached at a recent meeting of the committee with the underwriters.

Leave Ivy on Graves.

Washington.—President Taft has ordered that no more ivy be torn from the graves in Arlington cemetery. The War Department had said the ivy must go. The G. A. R. made a protest to the President.

SUMMARY OF PAST WEEK'S COAST NEWS

Interesting Events Among Our Neighbors in the Far West Reviewed.

What Has Transpired on the Border of the Broad Pacific From Alaska to Mexico.

Seattle, Wash.—The body of an unidentified woman, 40 years old, was found on the tide flats in the southern part of the city. A sack containing 20 pounds of scrap iron was tied about the woman's neck with a rope.

San Francisco.—The \$100,000 necessary to hold a big aviation meet in this city from November 23 to December 3 has been absolutely assured. The promoters hope to make it one of the greatest meets in the history of science.

San Francisco.—"Kid" Sullivan, the notoriously known as the "king of pickpockets," has been banished from San Francisco. With Sullivan it was a case of going to jail on a charge of vagrancy or leaving the city, and Sullivan decided to go into exile.

Los Angeles.—Of the \$210,600 internal tax assessed against profit paying corporations doing business in the Sixth California district, not one dollar remains unpaid. This is said to be a record for the country. At the close of the fiscal year, June 30, the first year this tax was imposed, the delinquencies amounted to \$34.74.

San Francisco.—With the suspension of Commissioner of Immigration Hart H. North, by order of Secretary Nagel, the long expected reorganization of the Angel Island office has been instituted. North is succeeded by Luther C. Steward, who will act as commissioner pending the investigation and a permanent appointment.

Sacramento.—Wilbur Benjamin, half-breed Indian, was hanged at Folsom State prison for the murder and outraging of 15-year-old Violet Gilmer, near Woodland, Yolo county, nearly a year ago. Benjamin met his fate with the stoicism of his race. Not long before the execution he smoked a cigar while the death warrant was being read to him.

Santa Rosa.—Fred Cecil and William Williams, together with their four-horse team and wagon, crashed through a bridge on the county road near Timber Cove. Two of the horses were killed and the other two crippled. The men managed to jump clear of the wagon, which was heavily laden with apples. Horses, wagon, men and apples were landed in the creek.

Fresno.—After eluding the officers for four years, during which time they traveled through California, Oregon and Washington, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Kenworthy, wanted in this city for the embezzlement of mules, harness, wagons and groceries, valued at \$1800, were arrested in Vancouver, Wash., and are now being held there pending the arrival of a sheriff's officer from this city.

Hanford.—Hurled a hundred feet through the air when the wagon in which they were riding was struck by a train, Denham G. Hackett, a farmer, and Charles F. Smith, who was driving the team, met instant death at the county road crossing east of the city limits. The wagon was struck about the center and carried almost a quarter of a mile before the train was brought to a stop.

Berkeley.—A celebrated painting by Albert d'Lemon of the Royal Academy, valued somewhere between \$5000 and \$10,000, was cut from its frame in Offield's Temple of Art, and the police are trying to unravel the mystery of its disappearance. The canvas was entitled "Sisters' Convent at Brudes." Offield had refused an offer of \$5000 for the painting and it is said to be worth as much as \$10,000.

Porterville.—At a mass meeting of the women here a resolution was adopted that a boycott be instituted against the fifty business and professional men who signed the petition for the saloon election. Two hundred of those present signed the pledge not only to not patronize those who were responsible for the calling of the special election, but to as far as possible keep others from such patronage.

Hanford.—While playing soldier, Jacob Hansford, a 12-year-old boy, was killed by his chum, Cleo Blalock, aged 11 years. They were playing with a shotgun and rifle which they found in the house and did not know were loaded. Pointing the guns at each other each boy pulled the trigger, that of Blalock's weapon answering first. Young Hansford's body was riddled with bullets and he died within an hour.

CALIFORNIA SCHOOLS SHOW REMARKABLE GROWTH REPORT

Male Teachers in Elementary Schools Give Way to Female Instructors.

Sacramento.—In the biennial State school report, which shows a remarkable growth in the California schools during the past two years Superintendent Hyatt states that the proportion of men to women in the teaching force of the elementary schools is decreasing.

The number of men in the elementary schools of the State last year was less than ten per cent of the total number of teachers, a decrease of one-tenth of one per cent, as compared with the year before. On the basis of the enrollment there was one male teacher to every 350 pupils, but the ratio of women teachers was one to every 37 children.

California spent \$13,674,214 last year for the maintenance of elementary schools. The average cost per pupil for the year was \$31.98.

The number of boys enrolled in the eight grades of the elementary schools, 168,803, outnumbered that of the girls, 153,558, a gradual decrease in the number of pupils from the first grade to the eighth is also shown as follows: First grade, 67,859; second grade, 41,107; third grade, 41,023; fourth grade, 39,582; fifth grade, 37,796; sixth grade, 33,982; seventh grade, 29,998; eighth grade, 26,618.

According to the report the average salary paid male teachers in the elementary schools is still under the \$1000 mark, being \$927.08, while the average yearly salary of women teachers is \$697.96.

The report also shows that the number of Chinese and Japanese children is increasing. The total school enrollment in the elementary schools last year was 322,361, an increase of 10,139.

Fifty-two new school buildings were erected during the year ending June 30, 1910.

GOVERNMENT PREPARING FOR AN IMMENSE "FIRE SALE."

Timber Damaged in Forest Flames Will Be Sold to the Highest Bidder.

Portland.—Probably the largest "fire sale" of damaged stock ever held in the United States is being planned by the forest service, when 900,000,000 feet of timber from forest reserves will be thrown on the market in northern Idaho and western Montana.

Word reaches here that Government estimates had progressed far enough in their work of going over the White pine and that the sale will be held soon.

Appraisers are working under the direction of District Forester Greeley, who was one of the leaders in the fight against the destructive forest fires in the Northwest this summer. It is planned to offer the entire lot of timber at approximately \$1 a thousand.

Already a number of logging interests in the vicinity of the big burns have filed applications to purchase, and from the inquiries which are being answered from both the Portland and Missoula offices the sale is attracting much attention.

Great Storms in Bering Sea.

Nome.—A terrific storm is sweeping Bering sea and Norton sound, causing great damage to unprotected property on the coast. The Nome sandspit has been devastated and ten homes destroyed. The surf is higher than it has been in eight years and the storm is gradually growing worse. Everett street is under water and the waves are being driven farther ashore by the terrific wind. Great damage has been done to shipping tied up for the winter, and many boats have been wrecked. No loss of life has been reported.

Explosion Destroys R. R. Station.

San Luis Obispo.—The Southern Pacific station at Santa Margarita was partly destroyed by a heavy charge of dynamite. The explosive had been thrown between two tanks used for holding distillate in the building. The dynamites, it is believed, intended to rob nearby saloons and stores while the people of the town were fighting the fire that was expected to follow the explosion.

Employer Liable for Injury.

Tacoma, Wash.—A jury in the Superior Court, instructed by Judge Clifford that an employer cannot escape liability for injury to a minor employee for any reason whatsoever, brought in a verdict giving Nick Glucina damages of \$8500 against the F. H. Goss Brick Company, in whose plant the boy had his hand crushed.

False Returns Submitted.

Tacoma.—Furman J. Shadd of Seattle has been brought before United States Commissioner Bridges, having been arrested at South Bend, Wash., on the charge of submitting false returns in the Seattle census. He was placed under bonds of \$2500.

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Jensen, Johnson and Julia

By STACY E. BAKER

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Jensen and Johnson were rivals, not in business, but in love. Julia was the incentive.

It was to be deplored, from a Jensen-Johnson viewpoint, that Julia was the teasing little maid that she was. Julia, however, was conscienceless. Her eyes, Norse blue, were wells of roguery. Julia Larsen was beautiful, and she knew it.

John Jensen owned a shoe store. Axel Johnson owned a hat store. These institutions were side by side. Each proprietor gave his personal management to his property.

Originally, Julia Larsen had responded to an advertisement inserted in the Yonestown "Morning All" by John Jensen, the elongated owner of the footwear establishment. Jensen wanted a willing girl, capable of learning quickly. Julia, first applicant, made an instantaneous bit with the youth, himself new to the marts of trade. She entered his employ at once.

The girl proved a mascot. Trade came at the beck and call of the little Scandinavian beauty and Jensen congratulated himself on securing such a jewel.

Jensen was a serious minded young man. With him it was a happy mingling of good business and love to marry his capable clerk. He pondered long over the subject. At length he came to a wise conclusion. This, however, was preceded by the disappearance of Julia.

"If I don't come to work Monday morning," Julia had said one Saturday evening just after receiving her pay, "you will know that I have quit."

"Sure," laughed Jensen, "but I guess I won't worry much. You'll be back."

The shoe merchant was wrong. Julia didn't come back. Jensen, who



"I—Am Considering Another Proposal," She Half Whispered at Last.

had thought over the situation carefully on Sunday, had come to the belief that it would be more than wise to take the belle of Wade Hill to wife. His long face abeam, he awaited her coming. Eight o'clock came and went and still no Julia, despite the fact that this was the hour on which she was scheduled to make her appearance.

Jensen grew restless. He scratched his shrewd nose meditatively. The minute hand rose serenely to twelve, marking the hour of nine. Still no Julia. Jensen, worried, fingered a red-rimmed ear. Suddenly the girl's last words of Saturday evening came back to him. His heart gave a fish-like flop and a keen pain assured him that this organ was alive to existing conditions. Ten o'clock came, and glowering customers a plenty, angry at the scant attention they received, had come and gone, but Julia, the little magnet of trade, was not there.

Winson suddenly entered the shop. Winson was the street loafer, dividing his time between the many stores thereon. Winson stared at Jensen curiously. "You were a fool to let her go," he commented caustically.

"How do you know I did?" growled Jensen. "Can't a girl lay off for a day—or week—if she wants to?"

"Sure she can," agreed Winson, "but it's rather strange that she should want to spend her holiday selling hats."

"What do you mean?" demanded Jensen, suddenly alert.

"I mean that Julia is working for Johnson—started in this morning. He is tickled to death with her. He says she is a trade bringer already. He is going to raise her wages Saturday night."

Jensen gasped. "Well, of all the nerve!" he ejaculated. "The idea of that short dumpy creature stealing my clerk away from me. I'll—I'll get even with him—you see if I don't!"

That noon, Jensen, spider-like, lay in wait for the girl. They held a long conversation. Smiling, Jensen locked up his store and went to dinner.

"She's a little queen," enthused Johnson, the hat man, to Winson. "She makes a hit with the trade. I've almost doubled my sales in a week. She can wheedle a goat into taking a five-dollar hat when he intended

only to try a new hatband for his last year's straw. Huh! I tell you she's the goods."

Winson, gentlemanly loafer, agreed to this. Winson had the modest income from a legacy. He had managed to escape work during his 28 years of life.

On Saturday evening Johnson paid his new clerk what was coming to her, but, although he had firmly intended to raise her wage, she seemed so satisfied with her present salary that it seemed like a foolish waste of good money. He thought better of it.

"If," said Julia, naively, "I don't come back on Monday morning you will know that I have found a place where I am making more money." She eyed Johnson shrewdly—expectantly. Johnson failed to respond.

On Monday morning Julia Larsen returned to her old job. Jensen had offered her almost double her former salary.

Winson grinned at Johnson as he entered the latter's store on his usual rounds. "So you let the little jewel get away?" he ventured. "I thought she was worth her weight in gold," and all that.

"She has gone back to her old job," growled the latter, who had investigated. "I can't understand it. She should stay with either one of us or the other."

"Maybe she got a raise," suggested Winson. "Jensen was terribly sore over losing her."

Johnson, the germ of a counter plot stirring in his brain, wrote his former clerk a brief letter and carefully mailed it to her home address. Thus it came about that on the ensuing Monday the girl returned to the hat store.

From then on it was a game of battledore and shuttlecock. The girl flitted from one store to the other, and the lugubrious faces of her rival employers gave cry to the price they paid for her sweet presence.

Johnson was now as badly smitten as his neighbor. It was Jensen, however, who first proposed marriage.

Pensively, almost shyly, the yellow-haired dame fingered a dainty shop apron. This was after Jensen's masterly effort.

"I—I am considering another proposal," she half whispered, at last.

Jensen glowered. It seemed to him that he had prior right. Julia was his original discovery.

"You think it over," he grumbled. "I'll bet you pick me when it comes to a showdown. I've got it all over that fellow next door." Then Jensen dropped the subject.

Johnson, the maid's employer of the next week, proposed in a similar manner. His answer from the girl was like unto that delivered to his amorous rival. Both waited results.

Results came.

One morning each received a delicately scented note:

"I married Sam Winson last night," said the note. "Had I been positive that wages would increase as they have for the past several weeks I never would have married. It seemed to me, however, that hard times were on the way. Have been engaged to Sam for three years. We have invested his money and my savings (thank you) in a nice little hotel on Second street. Congratulate us, Julia."

"Winson!" growled Jensen.

"Winson!" snarled Johnson.

DID NOT BRING GOOD LUCK

Joseph Klosut's Black Cat Causes Many Kinds of Mischief, and the End Is Not Yet.

Joseph Klosut of Dookers Hollow believed that a black cat brought luck, says the Pittsburg Dispatch. That was several days ago. Yesterday a dog chased Klosut's cat, a gun nearly kicked the life out of Klosut when he tried to shoot the dog, doctors worked half a day picking birdshot out of a half-dozen of Klosut's one-time friends, Klosut paid a \$25 fine for reckless shooting—and the end is not yet.

Believing he was getting a good fetish Klosut picked up an old stray cat and gave it a home. He patiently waited for luck to follow, and when a dog chased his cat yesterday Klosut vowed he would kill the cur.

Hurrying out of his home with an old shotgun, he started in pursuit of the dog, which was half a square behind the cat. He could not follow the dog, cock his gun and watch where he was going at the same time, so, throwing his gun to his shoulder, he trusted to luck and fired.

Marie Dubash and Annie Bolosieky were promenading with several other friends of Klosut. They fled, filled with fear and birdshot. Windows were shattered and Klosut was knocked to the ground.

When he rose the dog was near by, wagging his tail, and the good-luck cat had disappeared. A policeman arrested Klosut and he was fined by Burgess J. S. McClure of North Bradock. His former friends threaten to sue him. The cat has not come back.

Life of Telephone Poles.

The average life of an untreated seasoned pole depends so much upon the kind of timber, its condition when set, the character of the soil and the climatic conditions, and these are so variable that a definite statement as to the average life is difficult. Most companies can closely estimate the average life of their poles as controlled by their local conditions by referring to their pole records. The average throughout the country, however, is apparently somewhat as follows: Cedar, thirteen and a half years; chestnut, twelve years; cypress, nine years; pine, six and a half years; juniper, eight and a half years.—Electrical Record.

SOME GOOD SALADS

POSSIBLY HERE ARE A FEW YOU MAY NOT KNOW.

Calves' Brains, Properly Prepared
Make a Delicious Sunday Night Dish—Celery Roots Another Very Appetizing Salad.

Calves' brains, plainly boiled in salt and water, chilled on the ice, cut in small dice and served on a bed of tender lettuce with mayonnaise make a delicious dish for Sunday night.

When there is no olive oil in the house a hot salad may be made of lettuce and bacon. Fry the bacon—which must be cut in cubes—a delicate brown, then throw it and the grease all over the lettuce, adding salt and pepper as needed. Use hot vinegar.

Canned Pimientos—Spanish peppers—make a salad as good to eat as it is beautiful to look at. Open the can, let it stand fifteen minutes for odors to escape, and then turn contents into a collander, running the cold water over the rosy vegetables. Give them a good wash, then drain carefully, and chill them thoroughly on the ice. Serve on lettuce dressed with mayonnaise or French dressing. If the family is small a whole can of the pimientos will not be needed, but what is left over from the salad will keep in the ice box. The washing is necessary to get off the slime of the canning juices.

Celery roots make a very satisfactory salad for those who want to feel that they are really eating something. They must be peeled and boiled till tender, thoroughly chilled and dressed with French dressing—olive oil, vinegar, salt and pepper. Of course the lettuce bed makes a pretty finish and adds a note of taste to the salad.

When the larder runs very dry, if there are only some stale white bread in the house and a bit of garlic or onion, still another salad is possible. Toast the bread until it is hard all through, cut it up in small squares and rub one with a cut of onion or clove of garlic. Dress with French dressing an hour before eating so the oil can soak in and if there are two pieces of pimento left from the can already mentioned add them to the dish. This may seem a little messy to look at, but it will taste all right.

A sweet orange salad which turns out a very ornamental dish is made by cutting the fruit in round, thin slices and using rum and sugar for the dressing. A banana salad, which should be cut in lengthwise slices and put on lettuce, would be dressed with sugar and lemon juice. Capers add a very excellent note to potato salad, and give it a pretty look, while any species of lettuce may have the usual taste immensely varied with a raw egg dressing. Beat the egg, white and yolk together, till it runs freely; add three teaspoonsful of sugar, salt and pepper to taste, and a tablespoonful or more of elder vinegar. Then let the dish stand until the edges of the lettuce begin to wilt. A French gourmand always "fades" his salad in this way before eating it.

Chiffonier Useful in Sewing Room.

In the sewing room try having a chiffonier. A very cheap pine one will do. Use the top drawer for needles, buttons, pins, tape, bones, etc. The thousand and one things that are always being lost. Use one drawer for mending, one for new materials, and one for remnants which have been left when you were sewing. All of this is little or no trouble to arrange, and think of the time saved when you know just where to look for any given article. Don't go over the same ground several times each day. When you are working in one part of the house get all of the work in that part done and then go to another room and finish there. Have broom, dust cloth, dust pans and an entire cleaning outfit upstairs and you will be saved the constant drain of running up and down stairs. All of these things are simple, but they save many steps during the year and much time that might be used to better advantage resting or reading or in any healthful recreation.

Yum-Yum Peaches.

Pare and cut in half one dozen peaches and cook ten minutes in boiling sirup made of one and a half cups of sugar and one pint of water; on taking the sauce pan from the fire turn into it half a box of gelatine which has been soaking for two hours in about one-half a cup of water; set the sauce pan in a basin of cold water, stirring occasionally until the mixture becomes cool, but before it turns to jelly; pour the mixture into a mold and put on ice for two or three hours; when ready to serve, turn out on a flat dish, cover the jelly with whipped cream; arrange maraschino cherries on top; pare and arrange around the edge of the dish.

To Clean Knives.

Knife cleaning may be made easier by dipping a piece of raw potato in the scouring material, rubbing with that instead of a cloth. The juice of the potato is not only a good cleaner in itself, but it keeps the scouring paste moist.

Pound Cake.

One cup butter, one and one-half cups flour, creamed together. Add one cup sugar and four eggs well beaten, one-half teaspoon baking powder. Bake in moderate oven.

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Detective Service That May Lead Them All.

Bureau of Investigation Which Was Created by Uncle Sam Two Years Ago Has Already Accomplished Many Things.

Washington.—A new secret service, larger and more powerful because of the latitude it is given than has been any other such organization in the nation, has within the last two years become a part of the federal government. Authorized to act for every branch of the government, and to handle all manner of cases of violation of the federal statutes, its agents are sent to all parts of the world. Already it employs more secret agents, spends more money, performs a greater variety of service than has any other such body of men since time began.

This new secret service is in the department of justice. Its province is to gather evidence in all manner of cases that this department represents before the courts. Anti-trust prosecutions, violations of the national banking laws, and graft, bucketshop frauds, night riding, smuggling, peonage, white slavery and a hundred other counts come under its jurisdiction. In the work of all the departments it takes hold where investigations point to crime. There are investigating bureaus in most of the departments. These amass facts and figures, but no evidence. The province of the new secret service is to procure evidence admissible in court in any case where the government may appear as the prosecutor.

New Service Created.

This work formerly was done by Chief Wilkie of the far-famed secret service of the treasury department. The province of this service was in the beginning to prevent counterfeiting. But when other departments needed detectives they called on Chief Wilkie because there was no other organized detective agency in the gov-



Chief Wilkie.

ernment service. Then as an incident to a battle between President Roosevelt and congress the latter saw fit to crush the old secret service. The president had intimated that secret service men were keeping a watchful eye on certain representatives suspected of using their positions for the purpose of furthering their own fortunes. The dignity of congress was outraged. Vengeance was taken by limiting Chief Wilkie to the narrow groove of counterfeit prosecution and treating a new service with a wider scope than the old had ever dreamed of, but which tacitly understood the danger of fooling with congress buzz saws.

Stanley W. Finch is the chief of the new secret service, which has the official name of the bureau of investigation of the department of justice. Mr. Finch is a young man, incisive, alert, effective. He has a force of nearly 200 young men, mostly lawyers, and largely college graduates, preferably with a wide experience of the world and of business. Violations of the anti-trust laws form a large part of the work of the bureau. Only a lawyer would be able to handle the intricacies of those investigations. Then the lawyer-detective makes out the case so understandingly that a vast amount of detail is saved when it is brought to trial.

Agents Most in Demand.
The government got the death grip on the night riders in Kentucky because of this understanding of law on the part of one of its secret service men. All sorts of outrages were being committed in Kentucky because of the attempt of the tobacco growers to control the marketing of the crop. So strong was the local sentiment in favor of this procedure that the local courts were ineffective.

The department of justice agents went into Kentucky and investigated the lawlessness. Unless it had directly to do with interstate business the federal government had no right to interfere. A farmer was found who had refused to sell through the organization. Independently he had hauled his tobacco to town and had loaded it for shipment to Cincinnati. The organization interfered, attempted to intimidate him, hauled the tobacco back to his barn, and finally burned it. The lawyer-detective grasped the point that this tobacco had been consigned to Cincinnati and that in interfering with its shipment the federal interstate law had been violated. Upon this one point hung the authority through which the federal government last year crushed the night riders.

Next to the lawyer the newspaper man is the most popular individual in the new secret service. This man has been trained to go in and get the facts. There are a score of old gun men of the west in the new service, too. These are the best men with the six-shooter that could be found. There are certain characteristics that must be common to all of Finch's force. A secret service man must always be inconspicuous. There are none of the handsome, fine and strapping sort of men in this work. The secret agent must remain unknown, must be lost in the crowd. But with this unobtrusiveness there must be cleverness. Without seeming to observe the detective must see all, must be a bulldog for tenacity and forceful in emergency.

Early Results.

For the maintenance of this force congress last year appropriated \$485,000 for the "protection, prevention and prosecution of crime." For the "detection, prevention and prosecution of infringements of the anti-trust law" an additional \$200,000 was appropriated. Such sums of money as this were never dreamed of by the old secret service, the appropriation for which was \$135,000.

Already the new service is getting results. It was this force that produced the evidence that convicted Charles W. Morse of New York and John R. Walsh of Chicago of violations of the national banking law. It was this organization that unearthed the plot on the part of United States citizens to start a revolution in Mexico. The recent bankruptcy frauds in Alabama were exposed by the same body of men, as were the land frauds of Alaska, and the bucket shop frauds that have led to the arrest of a score of men, some of them millionaires.

Weaknesses in the Army.

Uncle Sam's soldiers should profit from the comment on their condition and abilities contained in the annual report of Inspector General Carlington. The inspector points out a whole battalion of artillery starting for the Philippines without a single field officer, and one of the batteries commanded by a second lieutenant of less than two years' service.

The inspector general declares that this absence of captains from their commands is "the most fruitful source of professional disease in the line of the army today."

The time for specialization has arrived, in the opinion of another inspector general. People who think the United States army stands at the top of the profession would be rudely jarred to learn from Inspector General Bell that the field army is wholly unprepared for field service. He says the new regulations are almost entirely theoretical or dependent upon the experience of European armies. Our transportation is the same as at the beginning of the Civil war, for our army has so far failed to make use of automobiles, traction engines and other modern appliances in the field.

"While our infantry," Major Bell says, "is composed of the best material in the world, and is probably as well if not better trained in the use of the rifle than that of any army, its marching capacity is below mediocrity, and yet it is admitted today that the fate of the battles of the future depends, as it has in the past, upon the marching capacity of the infantry."

To remedy these conditions, Major General Wood, chief of staff, issued orders which will change materially the training of the army. All inspectors general will be required to submit the troops to an annual inspection in the field in addition to the present inspection, which is described in some quarters as being little less than an inquiry into the accounts and garrison work of the troops. The new inspection will be designed to show the efficiency of the troops in the theoretical work taught army officers at the various schools and provided for in the various drill regulations.

FIGHT CANCER AND LEPROSY.

Having conquered yellow fever and demonstrated the value of open air and sunlight in the treatment of tuberculosis, government doctors are now working on the last stretch of the road leading to successful fights against cancer and leprosy, two diseases that have been counted incurable since the beginning of civilization, by all peoples of all times.

The credit for the victory over yellow fever belongs to the army doctors. Cancer seems in a fair way to be conquered by two doctors in the Philippine government service. The success had by Drs. Moses T. Clegg, Donald H. Currie, Walter R. Brinkerhoff and H. T. Hollman of the Marine hospital service points to a great achievement in the treatment and cure of leprosy.

While the medical profession at large is not ready, because of inability to make personal tests and observations, to accept the work of Drs. Arthur F. Coca and Philip K. Gilman of the Philippine government service, as conclusively proving that inoculation is a specific for the cure of cancer, army and navy doctors believe their work will be brought to an absolute success.

Drs. Coca and Gilman, in their paper, tell the medical fraternity the injection is made preferably within six hours after the addition of one cubic centimeter of 5 per cent. carbolic acid to every ten cubic centimeters of the so-called vaccine. If, however, it is reasonably certain that contamination of the vaccine has not occurred the injection may be made at once without the addition of carbolic acid.

CLEVER AUNT CLARA

By TEMPLE BAILEY

(Copyright, 1918, by Associated Literary Press.)

When Dorothea's aunt came to make her long promised visit, she was surprised to find Dorothea washing dishes.

"Why don't you let the other girls do it?" she demanded.

Dorothea, hesitating to condemn her step-sisters, said that they did not like to ruin their finger nails.

"What about your finger nails?" Aunt Clara asked.

Dorothea took two red, rough little hands out of the steaming water. "They are ruined, anyhow," she said.

"Well, now I am here," her aunt decided, "you are not going to wash the dishes. I'll hire a maid and you are going around with me. We'll see everything that is worth seeing."

Dorothea shook her head. "I'm afraid they won't like it," she said. "My stepmother thinks that a maid makes more work."

That night Aunt Clara broached the subject of more help. She was not sure that she liked her brother's new wife, but she meant to be pleasant to her and her two daughters. She simply stated that she wanted to see a great deal of Dorothea and that it would be best, therefore, to get some one to do the work.

Aunt Clara was rich, and it seemed best not to cross her, so the maid was secured and Dorothea was free.

The first thing that Aunt Clara did was to take her to the shops. She fitted her out with everything in the way of pretty summer clothes. There was an exquisite white embroidery gown, which cost so much that Dorothea gasped.

"Oh! Aunt Clara, you are a perfect fairy godmother!"

"Well, I think you need a fairy godmother," Aunt Clara said. "I wish I could help you to find the prince."

Dorothea flushed. "There was a prince, but he rode away."

"Why did he go?"

Dorothea shook her head. "I am



"Why, it's Jack—Jack Barton."

not sure, but I think they told him I was too young to marry."

"Humph," was all the answer Aunt Clara made.

That night, however, she asked some questions of the stepmother and her daughters. They admitted that there had been a young man, but that he was poor and Dorothea was young, and besides they needed her at home. Aunt Clara went up to her room and wrote a letter. She was a wise old woman, and she knew that love was better than riches. Besides, she had plenty of money, and if Dorothea wished to marry a poor prince she should have him.

It was a week before the answer came, and in the meantime Aunt Clara spoke of the big lawn party that she intended to give. The house was too small, she argued, to hold many guests, but a temporary refreshment tent could be put up on the lawn, and, as money can do everything, the place could be quite transformed for the occasion.

She told Dorothea to wear the embroidered white gown. She had a fancy, too, that her niece should wear white satin slippers, although they did not seem appropriate for out of doors. The two sisters were to serve lemonade, but Dorothea was to mingle with the guests.

Thus it happened that Dorothea, a dream of beauty in her snowy white, came across in time to meet a young man in gray flannels who rushed up to them, beaming.

"Why—it's Jack—Jack Barton!"

"Didn't you know I was coming?"

Aunt Clara gave him a warning look.

"I—I had some business here," he stammered.

Later, he and Aunt Clara had a long talk. "I am poor and feel as if I ought not to ask her," he said, "but I love her dearly."

With Aunt Clara's encouragement, however, the little romance was consummated that night, and, having done her good work, the old lady left for home.

At her departure things went back into the old routine. Dorothea again washed the dishes, and, it seemed to her, as the summer waned and the winter came on, that she and Jack were growing farther apart. There was nothing left of the romance of

Jack when Aunt Clara

had visited them except the little white satin slippers which Dorothea kept on the top of her dresser as a reminder of the day when Jack had asked her to marry him.

At last things came to a climax. "I am too poor," Jack declared; "everybody says so."

"Who is everybody?"

It developed that the step-sisters had been making trouble. They had put into Jack's mind doubts that should not have existed. And there was no fairy godmother to straighten things out.

One night Dorothea sat in the kitchen alone. Every one else had gone to the theater. She had finished her work and was resting for a moment in the quiet place before she began a letter to Jack.

Suddenly she heard a step on the walk, the knob of the door rattled, and, as she ran to open it, some one stepped in quickly. It was Aunt Clara.

"Tell me what has happened?" she said. "I have just had a despairing letter from Jack, and he says you don't love him."

"He—doesn't love me," Dorothea sobbed.

Once more Aunt Clara became the peacemaker. Her methods were not those of the godmother in the fairy tale, but they sufficed. Instead of pumpkins and rats and mice she had an automobile which served her purpose better than a carriage. Into it she bundled Dorothea, then suddenly she changed her mind.

"Run upstairs first," she ordered, and put on your white gown and those white satin slippers. If it's going to be a case of Cinderella we might as well have the transformation scene right now. I have only this evening to spend with you. Tomorrow I leave for Europe and I must see you and Jack married before I go."

It became a case of Cinderella hunting for the prince. Instead of the prince searching for Cinderella, Jack was not at his boarding house, he was not at his office, and the persevering Aunt Clara, an imposing figure in her automobile bonnet and long coat, was unable to get information from either the landlady or the janitor. Then it suddenly occurred to Dorothea that Jack might have gone to call on her and they returned to the house. On the front step sat the dejected lover. Cinderella and her godmother, resplendent in the big car, drove up and accosted him.

"You are to come with us and get married," Aunt Clara told him.

He looked at her in amazement.

"What?" he stammered.

She explained that she was going to Europe; that he and Dorothea loved each other, that other people would make trouble, and they had better get married while she was there to settle it. In the big car they drove out to a place where less formality was required than inside the city limits. The pastor of a little old church married them. Aunt Clara gave them her blessings and handed Cinderella an envelope. Within was a gift of land and money that made their future secure.

"What's the use of being a fairy godmother?" Aunt Clara said, as she kissed them good-by, "if you cannot do it right? I hope when I am old you will let me come and sit in your chimney corner, and if you are not happy it isn't my fault."

Then she went away in her big car, looking as if she were really a godmother in a fairy tale, with her funny goggles and her big straw cap.

BUT SHORT JUMP BACKWARD

Do Indications Point to a Reversion to Primal Conditions, as It Seems?

Society is going in for roasted peanuts, cabbage, fruits and other ancient food staples, canapés, caviar and other rich, modern delicacies are being tabooed, it seems, as the "spend-ers" have become distrustful of them. Perhaps we are swerving, preparing to turn back.

Women are breaking into the pursuits of men. In Paris there are many cabwomen and in some of our cities in the west policewomen. There are women lawyers, women barbers, bartenders, farmers, physicians and journalists. Women are smoking cigarettes, and the men, some of them, are trying to break themselves of the habit.

On the other hand men are breaking into the pursuits of women. They are becoming cooks and bottlewashers. In Chicago some of the men do the ironing, the washing, the darning, and the cooking. Many men are marrying for money and living idle lives. Up in the air men are trying to imitate the birds. Down below, in automobiles, they are trying to imitate the wind.

One wonders if we are going back to original conditions. From the working women and the idling men of today it is but a short jump backward to the Indians who loitered in the woods while the squaws did all the work. From the women who smoke cigarettes today it is but a short step backward to the women who used to smoke clay pipes. Perhaps it won't be long before we are again swinging airily among the trees, from limb to limb, knocking down cocoanuts.

Smooth True Love.

Violet—I never had such a streak of luck. He fell in love in Paris, proposed in Rome and bought the ring in Naples.

Pierrot—Did your luck end there?

Violet—Oh, no! When we were at Monte Carlo he won enough from papa for us to get married on.

AMERICAN IN MEXICAN COUP MAKES BIG PROFIT



David E. Thompson of Lincoln, Neb., former United States Ambassador to Mexico, made a snug profit of not less than \$5,000,000 out of the sale of the Pan-American railroad to the Mexican government, according to a report that is current at the general offices of that road at Gamboa, Mexico.

An interesting story is told in connection with the purchase of the Pan-American less than a year ago by Mr. Thompson. It is stated that the St. Louis owners of that road had offered the property to the Mexican government for approximately \$10,000,000 gold and that the price was at that time considered too high by Jose Yves Limantour, minister of finance, who has been the directing genius of the government ever since it entered into the policy of owning a controlling interest in the principal lines of railway of the country a few years ago.

Mr. Limantour, it is said, probably thought he would be able to get the road at a lower price than the original offer, particularly in view of the fact that the Harriman interests were not at that time seeking to acquire the property. It was known that the late E. H. Harriman had hoped to make the Pan-American a part of the Southern Pacific system of Mexico, but his death upset those plans.

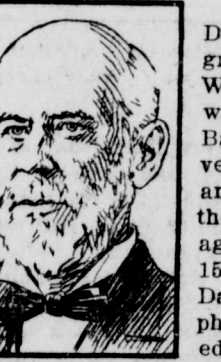
Mr. Thompson learned that the road could be bought. He believed that it would prove a very desirable property as an independent proposition, and with associates bought the road for approximately \$11,000,000 gold.

Mr. Thompson then resigned his position as United States ambassador to Mexico to give his personal attention to the management of the road. He inaugurated important improvements and has brought it up to a higher standard of physical efficiency. It is said that Mr. Limantour and other high officials of the Mexican government were somewhat chagrined at the coup of Mr. Thompson.

It was decided, however, that the Pan-American should be acquired on behalf of the government even if it was necessary to pay a much higher price than Mr. Thompson and associates paid for it. The government secured an option on the property, the proposed purchase price being about \$17,000,000 gold, it is stated. Mr. Limantour, who has been in Europe for several weeks, has succeeded in financing the proposition and the deal has been closed. The road is already being operated by the officials of the National Railways of Mexico, which is known as the government merger system.

The Pan-American runs from Gamboa, a station on the National Tehuantepec railroad, to Martschal, on the Guatemala-Mexico border, a distance of 275 miles.

ACTIVE AND AMBITIOUS AT THE AGE OF 87 YEARS



Henry Gassaway Davis is one of the grand old men of West Virginia. He was born poor near Baltimore on November 16, 1823, and was left fatherless at an early age. When he was 15 years old Mr. Davis, then an orphan, was compelled to paddle his own canoe, and he

faced the necessity of earning a livelihood with grim determination and courage. He managed to earn a fairly comfortable living while receiving an education in the public schools. His first position of importance was that of superintendent of a plantation; then he became a brakeman, conductor, and agent at Piedmont, W. Va., for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad company. Thereafter he branched out as a merchant and a leading collier and later became president of the West Virginia Central & Pittsburgh railway. Remarkably successful in this capacity, he became president of the Piedmont & Cumberland railway.

Mr. Davis entered politics in 1865 when he was elected to the house of delegates of West Virginia. He made many friends in political circles and served as state senator and also United States senator from West Virginia. Senator Davis reached the zenith of his political career when he ran on the ticket with Alton B. Parker for the vice-presidency of the United States.

Mr. Davis is a man of genial and charming personality. He has risen from the ranks of the very poor to a position of prominence and distinction. His early years were years of strife and work, but he battled on with a happy and optimistic heart and won position and fame. The success of Mr. Davis is a grand example of the fruits of American opportunity.

United States Senator Elkins is his son-in-law.

The Substitute.

Ida—It's well for Marion's happiness that she invited Jack Detmars, her rejected suitor, to be one of her wedding guests.

Belle—Why?

Ida—Her chosen groom failed to appear.

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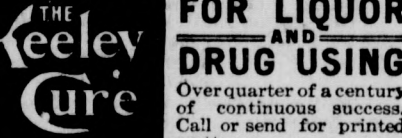
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Files Only in Youth.
The steamer duck of South America loses its power of flight as it matures. The reason is that its wings do not grow as the rest of its body develops.



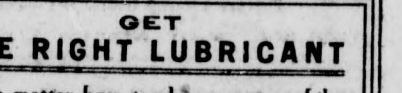
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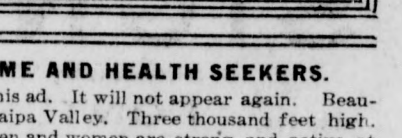
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S. F. N. U. - - - - - No. 46, 1910

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Complainers.
What is odious but noise, and people who scream and bewail! People whose vane points always east, who live to dine, who send for the doctor, who coddle themselves, who toast their feet on the register, who intrigue to secure a padded chair and a corner out of the draught. Suffer them once to begin the enumeration of their infirmities, and the sun will go down on the unfinished tale.—Emerson.

Distressing.
"Yes," said Miss Overton, "I've suffered a great deal from insomnia during the past few weeks."
"Indeed!" rejoined her friend. "Can't you do anything to relieve it?"
"No," was the reply. "I can't request the girl next door to take her beau in the house instead of keeping him out on the front porch every night."

Good Artificial Marble.
They are now making artificial marble with much success in Sicily. The manufacture is in the shadow of Mount Etna and there common blocks of sandstone are put in a tank containing volcanic asphalt and coal tar and boiled for 36 hours. The stones are then taken out and polished and it is said that it takes an expert to tell them from black marble.

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Happiness Within Us.
Our happiness mainly depends on the freedom that reigns within us; a freedom that widens with every good deed and contracts beneath acts of evil. Not metaphorically, but literally, does Marcus Aurelius free himself each time he discovers a new truth in indulgence, each time that he pardons, each time he reflects.—Masterlinck.

Where Appetite Is Keen.
A day's rations for one man on a sledge journey across the Polar sea consists of four ounces of condensed milk, one-half ounce condensed tea, one pound pemmican, three ounces (liquid) petroleum oil, three ounces (liquid) pure alcohol, one pound ship's biscuit.

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Does not change the color of the hair.

Ayer's
Formula with each bottle. Show it to your doctor. Ask him about it, then do as he says.

The new Ayer's Hair Vigor will certainly do this work, because, first of all, it destroys the germs which are the original cause of dandruff. Having given this aid, nature completes the cure. The scalp is restored to a perfectly healthy condition.—Made by the J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.—

Lots of Fun.
The sweet little sister of a large family was asked if she didn't have a lot of fun with the big brothers who were at once her slaves and tyrants, her adoring and adored. "Yes'm," came the surprising response, accompanied by a serene smile, "we have lots of fun always. Sometimes," the wide eyes waxing fascinatingly reminiscent and dreamy, "sometimes they fight me, and sometimes I fight them!"

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

This In Philadelphia.
A cow fell into a hole in the street close to Philadelphia's smartest hotel the other night and created a sensation. Most cities the size of Philadelphia have an ordinance against pasturing animals on the thoroughfares—but then Philadelphia is a law unto herself.

GIVES AWAY VALUABLE SILVERWARE.
San Francisco, Nov. 3.—J. E. Vieno, of 465 Phelan Bldg., this city, is giving silverware worth from fifty cents to five dollars to ladies everywhere for distributing five or more small packages of Toilet Creams to their friends. Write for particulars.

Dazed by the Light.
Under the influence of a searchlight the hunters of the northern woods can approach within a few feet of a bull moose at night. Some even make bold enough to rub the animal's nose.

HOTEL STANFORD
Kearny Street near Sutter, San Francisco, Cal., is still and always has been under my management and is at the same location. All our rooms are outside. Not a single inside room. Our rates are \$1.00 and up. SPECIAL NOTICE: Owing to our large patronage several so-called rooming houses have adopted similar names to ours or otherwise seek to give impression we are not at the old stand. From Ferry take car 17 which passes our door or take any Market St. car and transfer to Sutter. Cars 15 and 17 form 3d and Townsend Depot pass our door. Your patronage is solicited.
I. HARRIS, Manager.

Preferred the Hats.
They tell a story of a French count who tried an experiment recently. He invited men and women of rank to see one of his plays produced, and had a funky about as they entered the theater: "Ladies without hats and gentlemen go to the right; ladies in hats to the left." All the ladies passed to the left, notwithstanding the temptation of the gentlemen, and sat by themselves "in their hats."

Physical Powers of Insects.
Ants will carry loads 40 or 50 times as heavy as themselves. The beetle can move a weight 112 times his own weight. The house fly gives 600 strokes of its wings in one second, and this enables it to get a distance of 35 feet.

A Gift for a Baby.
A charming gift for a new baby is a set of washed gold safety pins. These are not the small sets connected by a chain used to fasten the little frocks, but are ordinary safety pins specially gold washed for the purpose.

Rich, mellow, perfectly aged in wood and very delicately flavored: Old Gilt Edge Whiskey, rye or bourbon.

Net Tender.
Bacon—"Doesn't the boarding house lady get mad when you make remarks about her steak?" Egbert—"Oh, no; her steak is not a tender point with her."—Yonkers Statesman.

WHY suffer with eye troubles, quick relief by using PETTIT'S EYE SALVE 25c. All druggists or Howard Bros., Buffalo, N. Y.

Love and Sacrifice.
Genuine love with its sacrifices gives the holiest joy and its pain is not pain, for it carries no regret.

His Joke.
The greatest possible joke on a woman is for a man to shoot her because he truly loves her.—Atchison Globe.

DO YOU WANT AN INCOME?
The Viavi Remedies cure backache, nervousness, female trouble and rectal diseases. Send for our book free. We want good women agents everywhere. Make money at home. Write for particulars. The Viavi Co., Inc., 636-652 Pine St., S. F.

Beware of Impulses.
Don't trust to the spur of the moment. That has a nasty habit of spurring people the wrong way.

HAVE THEIR OWN SYSTEMS

Business Secrets That Seem Unimportant, but Are Guarded With Much Jealousy.

"Since I began to meet people who won't let anybody see how they do a thing because they have a secret method which they are not ready to divulge just yet I have been like a crazy woman," said the housekeeper. "There are plenty of those budding geniuses doing odd jobs about town. One of them came to our house the other day to mend a suitcase. It was an easy job. He could have taken the thing into the storeroom and mended it in half an hour, but instead of that he insisted upon taking it home. He had a secret process for doing things like that, he said, and preferred not to work where anybody else could find out how he did it."

"While my curiosity over the suitcase was still seething a woman who is quite handy at draughting patterns stirred it still more by refusing to cut out a waist pattern at my house because she has her own method of cutting that she isn't ready to advertise just yet."

"Right on the heels of that a carpet renovator was proof against all blandishments to come to the house to take spots out of a rug. He has a cleansing formula which he will not take chances on giving away by doing work outside of his own shop, so the rug went to him."

"The other day a man came around to fight water bugs. In a sense I had him at my mercy because he couldn't take the bugs home, but he did the next best thing and ordered me to stay out of the kitchen while the process of extermination was going on. Was the process dangerous? I asked. No, it wasn't dangerous, but it was a secret which he didn't wish to reveal, not even to an innocent housekeeper like me."

"And so they come and go through all the trades, every man studying out a system better than anybody else's. When all those geniuses let their ideas loose upon the world something like a revolution ought to take place."

Shock and the Hair.
The iconoclast is abroad again, and persons who may have been looking ahead to a time when they should experience such fright as would immediately turn their hair from nature's possibly objectionable color to snowy white seem doomed to disappointment. An important German medical publication, the Deutsche Medizinische Wochenschrift, quotes Doctor Steida as reviving an old more-than-suspicion that whitening of dark hair over night is in reality a sort of withdrawal symptom, due to sudden deprivation of the walnut stain or whatever dyestuff is in daily recourse; whence, according to Steida, the frequency of alleged cases after incarceration. Doctor Steida says it is no longer believed by experts that psychic trauma ever has caused this transformation. Mental shock is extremely common, but blanching of the hair at a stroke is so rare that a list of alleged cases may be quickly compiled. The expert here quoted admits that psychic shock may appear to cause blanching of the hair within a comparatively short time—a few weeks, perhaps—but he deals only with alleged instantaneous cases.

Repenting at Leisure.
A. J. Drexel Biddle tells this: "Elisba Chew took me aside one evening. 'I have,' he said, '\$6,000 laid by and I can't decide whether to buy an aeroplane or to get married and take a honeymoon trip.'"
"Do you love the girl?" said I.
"O, yes; very much," said he.
"Then," I added, "marry by all means and let the aeroplane go to the deuce."

"A few months later I met Chew again. He had just returned from a honeymoon tour of California."

"Well," Chew, said I, "aren't you glad you took my advice? A good wife is much better than an aeroplane, eh?"
"No doubt that is true," said Chew. "At the same time, if my wife happened to be an aeroplane, 10 to 1 I'd be thinking about this time that they'd worked off a third rate machine on me."

Ralls at Society.
Lady Violet Greville, speaking on the subject of society recently, said: "Our present society has only one desire in common, the desire to get on; only one love, the love of money; only one vice, selfishness. The great feature of the age is indifference, which proclaims itself in laxity of principle, a disregard of duty, a desire for liberty verging on license, and a lazy contempt for religion. Society is not immoral. It has not the strength or ardor to be vicious; it is simply a shifting, struggling mass of unexcited, jaded, restless beings, void of character and dignity—having flung away the attributes which once made it lordly and prosperous—grasping at shifty shadows, crazy, faddy, discordant, and entirely without power and prestige."

Willing to Oblige.
"Look here," roared the angry man who had bought a lot of suburban real estate, "that ground you sold me is under water, and there are actually little fish swimming about."
"O, I'll fix that all right," assured the oily tongued agent.
"Then you'll give me another lot or return the money?"
"Not exactly that, but I'll send you out some fishing tackle to catch the fish."

High Grade Automobiles! AT LOWEST PRICES

An Unequaled Opportunity For You!

WE ARE OFFERING several powerful and reliable five and seven passenger cars which are just the thing for family or rental service, at prices ranging from \$300 up. All have complete equipment of lamps, top, etc. Among these cars you can surely find something that will fit your pocketbook and meet your requirements perfectly. Call on us and satisfy yourself as to these machines. Drop us a line and you will be met at the train. When you buy one of these cars you get a bargain; you run no risk and you are assured of good treatment. If you cannot call, write us frankly, advising us of your requirements, and we will send you complete specifications of any cars which we think would be adapted to your service.

We Also Have a Few Rebuilt and Guaranteed Locomobiles

WETMORE & WILLIAMS

Northeast Cor. Van Ness Ave. and Hayes Street San Francisco, Cal.

SET OF BEAUTIFUL POST CARDS FREE!

EMBOSSSED IN GOLD

These Cards are Columbia River scenes, showing all the fine colorings as they are lithographed from photographs. The embossing in gold is real hand work of the highest quality. As we could only secure thirty thousand of the cards, we can only send one set to a family. Write us quickly and we will send a set to you absolutely free if a form similar to the one shown below is correctly filled out.

General Sales Manager, Date.....
Eilers Music House, Portland, Ore.,
Dear Sir:—I saw your advertisement in the..... (Name newspaper)
Please mail me a set of Post Cards free.
Name..... Address.....
The following persons sometimes purchase goods by mail:
Name..... Address.....
Name..... Address.....
Name..... Address.....

Over Forty Stores in California, Oregon, Idaho & Washington Largest in the World and Noted for its Great Success West

Eilers Music House

PORTLAND, OREGON

W. L. DOUGLAS

'3 '3.50 & '4 SHOES FOR MEN & WOMEN

Boys' Shoes, \$2.00, \$2.50 & \$3.00. BEST IN THE WORLD.

W. L. Douglas \$3.00, \$3.50 and \$4.00 shoes are positively the best made and most popular shoes for the price in America, and are the most economical shoes for you to buy.

Do you realize that my shoes have been the standard for over 30 years, that I make and sell more \$3.00, \$3.50 and \$4.00 shoes than any other manufacturer in the U. S., and that I SOLAR FOR DOLLAR, I GUARANTEE MY SHOES to hold their shape, look and fit better, and wear longer than any other \$3.00, \$3.50 or \$4.00 shoes you can buy? Quality counts. It has made my shoes THE LEADERS OF THE WORLD.

You will be pleased when you buy my shoes because of the fit and appearance, and when it comes time for you to purchase another pair, you will be more than pleased because the last ones wore so well, and gave you so much comfort.

CAUTION! None genuine without W. L. Douglas name and price stamped on the bottom. TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE. If your dealer cannot supply you with W. L. Douglas Shoes, write for Mail Order Catalogue.

W. L. DOUGLAS, 145 Spark Street, Brockton, Mass.

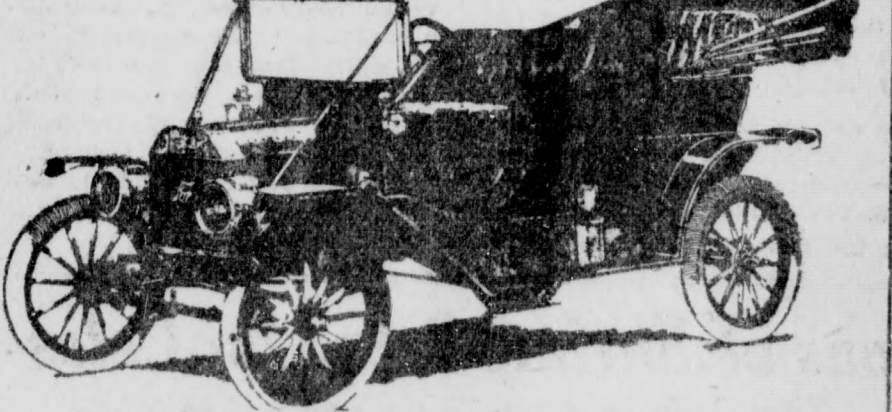
ANNOUNCEMENT!

Beginning November 1, 1910

FORD CARS will be sold at the following prices, delivered in San Francisco, fully equipped with extension top, automatic wind shield, 2 gas lamps, generator and speedometer:

FORD TOURING CAR, \$875
FORD ROADSTER... \$775
FORD RUNABOUT... \$775
FORD COUPE... \$1,140

The reduction in price has been made possible by the addition of several new buildings to their already enormous plant, and their large force of skilled workmen. The Ford is built in large quantity, on small margin, owing to its standardization. **AGENTS WANTED.**



STANDARD MOTOR CAR CO.
115 South Olive St. Los Angeles Van Ness and Golden Gate Aves. SAN FRANCISCO

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WINDLER'S

Planing Mill and Cooperage

GEO. WINDLER, Proprietor

Water Tanks, Wine Tanks, Casks from carefully selected stock of carefully experienced workmen. Tanks that are well made last a long time. It will pay you to get my prices before buying.

GEO. WINDLER
144-154 Berry Street, San Francisco, Cal.

SPRING VALLEY LUMBER YARD

Everything in the Building Line.

Phones Mission 253
Mission 5268

2401 San Jose Avenue

JOHNSON ELECTED STATE REPUBLICAN

**Exposition Amendments Carry.
Democratic Landslides in
Some Eastern States**

The entire Republican state ticket was elected by pluralities ranging from 10,000 to 50,000.

Hiram W. Johnson's plurality may exceed 20,000.

The Democratic leader was thought strong in San Francisco, but an official count in that city will show he was beaten by about 2,000.

The Republican strength in the southern portion of the state was not as great as in former years.

The exposition amendments overwhelmingly carried. The entire state pledges aid to exposition in the most substantial form.

Gains are shown by Democrats in the east. Their success in New York, Ohio and Massachusetts place them in control of the House.

Following are the victors:

California.

Governor—Hiram W. Johnson, Rep.
Lieutenant-Governor—A. J. Wallace, Rep.

Supreme Court—Henry A. Melvin, Rep.

Supreme Court—M. C. Sloss, Rep.
Court of Appeal—Thomas J. Lennon, Rep.

Secretary of State—Frank C. Jordan, Rep.

Controller—A. B. Nye, Rep.-Dem.
Treasurer—W. R. Williams, Rep.

Attorney-General—U. S. Webb, Rep.
Surveyor-General—William S. Kingsbury, Rep.

Supreme Court Clerk—B. G. Taylor, Rep.

Public Instruction—Edward Hyatt, Rep.

State Printing—William W. Shannon, Rep.

Equalization Board.

First District—E. M. Rolkin, Rep.
Second District—John Mitchell, Rep.

Third District—R. E. Collins, Rep.
Fourth District—Jeff McElvaine, Rep.

Railroad Commission.

First District—Alex Gordon, Rep.
Second District—H. D. Loveland, Rep.

Third District—J. M. Eshelman, Rep.

California Congressmen.

First District—W. F. Englebright, Rep.

Second District—Wm. Kent, Rep.
Third District—J. R. Knowland, Rep.

Fourth District—Julius Kahn, Rep.
Fifth District—E. A. Hayes, Rep.

Sixth District—J. C. Needham, Rep.
Seventh District—W. D. Stephens, Rep.

Eighth District—S. C. Smith, Rep.

Other Important States.

New York—John A. Dix, Tammany Hall Democrat, defeats Henry L. Stimson, the Roosevelt Republican, by 60,000 plurality. He carried the rest of the ticket with him. Roosevelt's home voting district was carried by Dix.

New Jersey—Woodrow Wilson, former president of Princeton University, was elected the Democratic Governor of New Jersey by 15,000 plurality. This was the first Democratic victory since the first election of Cleveland.

Ohio—Judson Harmon, Democrat, was re-elected Governor by 50,000, the largest plurality ever won by a Democratic candidate in the state. The districts traversed by Roosevelt gave the heaviest Democratic pluralities.

Massachusetts—Was carried by Eugene Foss, Democrat, by 50,000 plurality. Senator Lodge's position is in jeopardy.

Connecticut—Simeon E. Baldwin, Democrat, was elected Governor by 4,000 plurality. The entire Democratic ticket is chosen with him; a political upheaval in the state.

Iowa—Claude R. Porter, Democrat, was elected Governor by 10,000 in a general political landslide.

Personal—Senator La Follette of Wisconsin is insured of re-election.

Senator Beveridge of Indiana is defeated, his successor being John W. Kern, a Democrat.

Joe Cannon of Illinois, the militant speaker of the House, has been re-elected by an immense majority.

WORLD'S NEWS OF THE WEEK SUMMARIZED

**Adventures of the Children of
Mother Earth Related in
Condensed Form**

**Comprehensive Review of Passing
Events in Every Quarter of
the Terrestrial Globe.**

Mexico City.—The American colony in this city erected a monument to Peace at a cost of \$50,000 gold, as a contribution to the Mexican Centennial celebration.

London.—Municipal election returns throughout England and Wales show a considerable growth in the Labor and Socialist parties. The women candidates fared badly.

Butte, Mont.—Four miners were instantly killed and their bodies blown to shreds as the result of an explosion in the Leonard mine, one of the properties of the Boston & Montana Company. All of the victims were Finns.

Sterling, Ill.—Jacob Meyers, a wealthy farmer, 82 years old and Miss Ellen Kraft, 48 years old, eloped and were married. Meyers' son, 60 years old, objected to the marriage. The bridegroom has three great grandchildren.

Lexington, Ky.—Motorcycles are the latest vehicles to be used by burglars in Kentucky. Several men mounted on these swift-moving machines raided small towns in Boyle county and escaped with nearly \$1000 in cash. They robbed houses promiscuously for thirty-five miles from Eubank to Moreland.

New York.—The status of the shamrock, from the standpoint of the United States Government has been settled by the board of United States general appraisers here. Acting on a protest filed by New York importers, the board has decided that the shamrock must pay duty under the tariff act of 1906 of 60 per cent under that provision.

Billings, Mont.—While running at the rate of thirty miles an hour and shortly after passing Newton station east of this city, the engine of a Northern Pacific freight train exploded, killing Fireman Owen Jones, fatally injuring Engineer Ben Wilson and seriously scalding John Pollard and John Peterson, two men who were stealing a ride to this city.

Dawson, Y. T.—Allen Rowe has arrived here after musing behind a team of dogs 800 miles from Fairbanks. He made the dash to wed Mrs. Anna Lawrence, who lives at Forty Mile, near Dawson. Rowe weighed 203 pounds at the start, but lost thirty pounds in the hard journey. He has won the title of champion fat man Marathoner of the North by his feat.

Chicago.—According to records no less than twenty-one baseball players were killed in action during the 1910 season. Most of the victims were non-professional players. Three died as the result of a riot in a negro game in Georgia and one spectator at a Central League game was suddenly stricken with heart disease, but most of the deaths were caused by over-exertion or from being hit by balls or bats.

Manila.—Seven native Christians and one American are reported slain in one of the greatest outbreaks since the pacification of the Philippines is reigning in southern Mindanao. The Manobos are reported to have devastated several coast villages, sacked many hamlets and slaughtered the inhabitants. Brigadier-General John Pershing is en route with 1000 United States troops and 500 scouts and constabulary.

Paragoud, Ark.—A man, woman and eleven children were the center of attraction at the Union station in this city just as they were preparing to board an outgoing train. The father had a hard time keeping his offspring together, and fearful lest he might leave one behind, he pulled out a pocket memorandum, lined his progeny up in a row and called their respective names, each child answering "here" when his name was called. He then marched to the train.

Washington.—A life-saving service for miners in time of disaster is about to be inaugurated by the United States Bureau of Mines. Six specially constructed cars, fully manned by a corps of miners trained in rescue work and equipped with the latest rescue apparatus and first aid to the injured appliances, will within a few days be located in the midst of the great coal districts in different parts of the country. These cars will be ready at a moment's notice to proceed to the scene of a disaster, where the rescue corps, in co-operation with the State mining officials, will do everything possible to save entombed miners.

A PIONEER PROFESSOR AND MOUNTAIN SCIENTIST DEAD

Professor Emeritus of Sheffield Scientific School, Yale University.

Berkeley.—Professor William Henry Brewer, for thirty years an instructor in the University of California, a pioneer in the geological survey of California, well-known author of scientific books and after whom Mt. Brewer is named, is dead in New Haven, Conn. Professor Brewer was first assistant engineer of the first geological survey party in California in 1862-3. He became professor of chemistry in the University of California in 1864, was in the chemistry department for two years and then became an instructor in the department of agriculture which was being tried for the first time in western colleges. He remained in this department until 1893, when he was given the honorary title of professor emeritus, and left for the East to pursue scientific investigations.

Besides his college work Professor Brewer was active in all branches of research along the lines which he had specialized. He was a member of nearly every important topographical surveying party and gave the first definite topographical information of the mountain that bears his name. Mt. Brewer is one of the highest peaks in the State. Professor Brewer was a member of the National Forestry Commission and the National Academy of Sciences.

Among his most noted books is his "California Botany," published in 1875, which gained him almost international fame. He was an enthusiastic botanist and his works were the first on that subject relating to California.

**NEITHER COOK NOR PEARY
ARE THE POLE DISCOVERERS**

**Danish Inspector For Greenland Says
His Evidence is Conclusive.**

Copenhagen.—"Neither Cook nor Peary has a shadow of truth in their claims. No living explorer nor Eskimo has been within 100 miles of the North Pole."

According to missionaries returning from Greenland, the foregoing is the conclusion reached by Khud Rasmussen. These missionaries, who are believed to be thoroughly reliable, also say that Rasmussen cross-examined the two Eskimos, Ahwah and Etukishuk, upon whose testimony Cook relied for corroboration of his claim that he reached the Pole, and got from them nothing to substantiate the claim made by the American.

Rasmussen is the Danish inspector for Greenland and an explorer of much experience in the Arctic. He was a partisan of Dr. Cook at one time.

If the missionaries have quoted Rasmussen correctly, his statement is likely to re-open the entire Polar controversy, for his word is accepted with the greatest faith here.

Working Out a Dead Horse.

Walla Walla, Wash.—Seventeen years ago the Walla Walla Savings Bank failed and the depositors did not receive a cent. John Sharpstein, who was counsel for the president of the bank, has received a check for \$2000 from J. K. Edmiston, the president, to apply on these debts. Edmiston, after four trials, was convicted of receiving money when he knew the bank was insolvent and sentenced to a year in prison. Released on bail while awaiting another trial, he disappeared. Only once was he heard from, when he sent money from Egypt to pay bills here. He intends, Attorney Sharpstein says, to pay the depositors in full, and the \$2000 on account is to be followed promptly by others.

Meals Too High, Wages Too Low.

Los Angeles.—Because the price of meals has been raised five cents to thirty cents a day by the aqueduct contractors, and their demand for fifteen cents a day in wages has been refused, 3000 men employed in constructing the \$5,000,000 aqueduct from Owens river to Los Angeles are reported to have threatened a general strike. Chief Engineer Mulholland admitted that 200 men had quit work, but denied that a general tie-up of the city's giant water project was imminent.

Old Trees Bear Fruit.

Pears from trees 119 years old are now on exhibit in the rooms of the Oakland Chamber of Commerce. They came from the old Mission San Jose, now the property of Henry Lachman, near Niles, where the trees were planted by the Spanish padres six years before the establishment of the mission.

Soil Experimental Station.

Santa Rosa.—For the purpose of establishing a soil experimental station in this county the Cotat Land Company has set aside a large tract of land in the county. The station will be under the direction of the professors of the State University.

A. L. STOCKTON

LUMBER

Redwood and Pine Lumber
Planing Mill in Connection

WE SELL HARDWOOD FLOORING

HARDWARE

6130 Mission Street, near County Line

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OILS
GLASS

MOULDINGS
SASH
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BRACKEN'S HALL

Mission Road and Como Ave.

Wines, Liquors and Cigars

Headquarters of Vista Grande Republican Club

GOOD MEAT

SUCH AS IS SOLD BY THE

PACIFIC MEAT CO.

First Township

ONLY U. S. GOV'T. INSPECTED MEATS

JIM CASEY

WE CATER TO THE COMFORT OF THE TRAVELING PUBLIC

COLMA HOTEL

J. BEICHELE, Proprietor

CHOICE WINES AND LIQUORS SERVED

San Mateo and Cemetery Cars Stop at Hotel COLMA, SAN MATEO CO., CAL.

PHONE MISSION 4599

BILLY RAVEN, Prop

THE RAVEN

KNOWLES' HALL

HILLCREST

TAKE OCEAN VIEW, CEMETERIES OR SAN MATEO CARS



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YOUR FAITHFUL BELL TELEPHONE, always at your elbow, steadily increases in usefulness. It does a score of errands while a messenger is doing one. You come to accept telephone service as a matter of course, like the air you breathe or the water you drink.

Your Bell Telephone performs these daily services of neighborhood communication, and it does more—it is a unit in the universal system and enables you to reach anyone anytime within the range of the Long Distance Service.



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Every Bell Telephone, the Center of the System



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Real Estate Office

At Residence

COLMA, CAL.

DR. M. E. POKET

Physician and Surgeon

508 Mission Road, Vista Grande, Cal.

Office hours: 2 to 4 and 7 to 8

Season of Baseball Ends With Pennant to Portland

San Francisco.—The Coast Baseball League has closed one of the most interesting series of games ever played on this coast, and Portland carries off the pennant for 1910, winning by 12 points over Oakland, a close rival throughout the whole season.

Many changes have been announced for the lineup of the coming season, and the fans are settling down to a weary wait for the call to "play ball" a few months hence.

The standing of the teams are as follows: Portland 567, Oakland 555, San Francisco 518, Vernon 514, Los Angeles 455, Sacramento 393.

Portland beat Oakland 16 games, San

Francisco 20, Vernon 20, Los Angeles 24, Sacramento 34. Total 114. They lost 87 games.

Oakland beat Portland 27, San Francisco 25, Vernon 28, Los Angeles 20, Sacramento 22. Total 112. Lost 98.

San Francisco beat Portland 17, Oakland 26, Vernon 28, Los Angeles 24, Sacramento 19. Total 114. Lost 106.

Vernon beat Portland 24, Oakland 16, San Francisco 15, Los Angeles 31, Sacramento 27. Total 113. Lost 107.

Los Angeles beat Portland 10, Oakland 22, San Francisco 27, Vernon 16, Sacramento 26. Total 101. Lost 121.

Sacramento beat Portland 9, Oakland 18, San Francisco 19, Vernon 15, Los Angeles 22. Total 83. Lost 128.

Tons of Shrimp Salad for Celestials Held Up at This Port

San Francisco.—Many tons of shrimp salad were in prospect for the almond-eyed children of the Celestial empire until Deputies E. E. Pedlar and M. L. Cross of the California State Fish Commission pounced upon Wing Hong as he was boarding the liner Mongolia to return to China.

When Wing arrived at the gangplank the deputies were waiting for him, already having inspected his voluminous "baggage" and seized the bulk of it,

which consisted of thirty-eight boxes, or 5000 pounds, of dried shrimps.

The shipment of dried shrimps out of the State is forbidden by law. Wing was placed under arrest and will be tried for the offense, and it may be many days before he is permitted to go, shrimpless, to China.

In spite of the activity of the authorities, it is estimated that no less than 250 tons of dried shrimps are sent from California to China every year.